THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 48. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

31ma 1639 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. E. FAJARD, Mr. E. CHASTEL will sign our firm per Procuration.

THERIC & Co.

tf 1640 Shanghai, 16th Oct., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

31ma 1644 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

31ma 1572 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma 2185 March 18th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"
And
"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris mperial Academy o Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Braz ls, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day withdrawn their Firm from Tientsin in favor of Messrs. JOHN LIVINGSTONE & Co. It is requested that all communications on the business of our Firm, may be addressed to Messrs. FERGUSSON & Co., Chefoo, who will carry on business, as before, at that port.

FERGUSSON & Co.

Tientsin, 1st March, 1868.

NOTICE.

HAVING This Day withdrawn our Firm from the Port of Tientsin, we request that all communications on casualties, &c., to be reported to "Lloyds," through the Russian Telegraph, may be sent to Messrs. J. LIVINGSTONE & Co., Tientsin, until the pleasure of the Committee of Lloyds in London, may be known on the subject.

FERGUSSON & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds at Tientsin.

2188 Tientsin, 1st March, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On the 17th instant, the wife of HENRY DICKINSON, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on the 7th instant, JAMES HOOPER, of Shanghai, aged 65 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	Feb. 18	Hankow.....	Mar. 15
Hongkong.....	Mar. 9	Nagasaki.....	„ 15
Foochow.....	„ 5	Yokohama.....	„ 12
Tientsin.....	„ 11	Osaka	„ 9

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong.....Dec. 14	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai..... „ 5	Jan. 27th.	

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 18, 1868.

COMPLAINTS have, for some time, been made of the insecurity of the roads in the North. During last summer, this drawback combined with the drought to check business at Tientsin, as the Shanse traders found it difficult to transport the goods they purchased. Still, trade did go on. It remained for the rebel incursion into Chih-li, of which news goes home by this mail, to close the market against imports. A joint incursion into the metropolitan province and Shanse, by the Honan Nienfei and Mahomedan rebels in conjunction, has cut off communication with the interior and excited some alarm for the safety of Tientsin itself. Under these circumstances native traders naturally decline to buy manufactures. They cannot resell them, and entertain a certain degree of apprehension, that they may be purchasing them simply for the rebels to loot. Thus the largest market for piece goods in China, next to Shanghai, is temporarily closed. A whole fleet of steamers went up to Tientsin at the beginning of the season; and several have there remained, their cargo being unsaleable. If the troops which are crowding to the scene of danger succeed in repelling the invaders, matters will no doubt at once assume a more cheerful aspect. If they fail, and the struggle give symptoms of being protracted, many of the goods will probably be returned to Shanghai, and a depression must ensue, that the news lately received, of higher prices in England, will hardly counteract. It is unfortunate that this should have occurred when merchants at the northern ports are just initiating the system of direct shipments which they have so long advocated. Anything which interferes with so plucky an attempt to recover into their own hands the trade which the Chinese have been gradually monopolising, is to be regretted.

While, however, Tientsin is thus depressed, the old proverb is being realised in the case of Chefoo. The wind which has brought disaster to the former, is blowing fair to the latter. Debarred from their usual inlet, manufactures are being sent by some adventurous Chinese, inland from Chefoo. And residents at the latter port trust that, if war last long enough for the new route to be fairly tested, it will not be readily abandoned. The opportunity is a good one to test the merits of the Hwang-ho as a means of communication. Various native reports as to its navigability have been published; and once, some years ago, a foreign gentleman did take the trouble to sound on its bar. His experience showed that steamers could not enter at low, but could easily do so at high water. A Chefoo merchant, however, has since written that Chinese sailors now complain of inability to cross the bar with large junks. Would it not be worth while to clear up these points; and to ascertain the practicability of creating a trade which bids fair be second only to that of the Yangtze. We have written so frequently on this subject, that it is useless to dilate on it further. We recur to it only to suggest to Chefoo that the present opportunity is an admirable one, for promoting a scheme more likely of realisation and more fecund of prosperous trade than that of a "free port." If the practicability of the bar for vessels of light draught be proved, there seems no doubt that the Hwang-ho, at least during its high season, is navigable for long a distance inland. A counter argument has been founded on the remark that all traffic along its line, at a place above Tsi-nan, was carried on by land. But a more recent traveller has alleged this to be owing solely to the stoppage of the channel at one spot, by the ruins of a large bridge which the Government has been too busy or too apathetic to clear away.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of 17th January arrived here on 9th instant, and the English mail of 27th January on 15th instant, with telegrams to 15th February. Later telegrams to 18th February have been received via Kiachta.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight, viz.—*Aurora Australis, White Adder*, and *Leander*, from London; *M. W. Sass*, from Sydney; *Layard, Neptune*, and *Tientsin*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.; *Hope*, from Shields; *Isabella Ridley, Adelina*, and *General Havelock*, from Cardiff; *Pallas*, from Hamburg; *Pawtuxet* (str.), from New York; and *Ashuelot*, from Boston. The departures are,—*Assyrian*, and *Western Chief*, for London; and *Devonshire*, for Callao.

A meeting of shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Company was held on the 13th instant, when the report and accounts, showing a balance in hand at the end of the year, of Tls. 141,891,96. were passed. The Directors announced that they had instructed their agents at Hongkong, Foochow and Yokohama to cease taking risks, until the wish of the shareholders on the subject could be ascertained at the extraordinary meeting called for the 7th proximo. The Company has been unfortunate in losing heavily at each of these ports; and the directors infer that the risks are too dangerous.

Mr. G. F. Seward, U. S. Consul General, returned to Shanghai on Friday and has resumed charge of his office.

Two student interpreters for H. B. M. service in China, and two for Japan arrived by the last mail.

The entries for the Shanghai Derby closed Monday, with thirty four subscribers, or six less than last year.

The Taotai has caused Vaccination Halls to be opened in the Tea Gardens, at which Chinese children are inoculated gratis, on the afternoon of every third day. We give elsewhere a translation of his proclamation.

By a mistake in computing the votes in the election of Municipal Councillors, Mr. Hogg was declared to have a majority of 13 over Mr. Yates. On scrutiny, however, errors were discovered which change the positions, and place Mr. Yates among the first seven by a majority of one vote, displacing Mr. Hogg.

A large Chinese hong, at the back of the Maloo, was burnt Monday night. The fire broke out about midnight and was got under about 2 A.M.

Now that comic entertainments are so much in vogue, we commend the daily performance of the chain gang, in the matter of stone breaking, to public attention. No more screaming farce could be invented. The onslaught of the proverbial woodpecker on the hollow beech tree was violent, compared to the gentle taps which these pets of the Municipal Council administer to the granite chips they are begged to break. The chain-gang was looked on as a brilliant institution when first devised. And so it is theoretically; but unless its members are made to work, it is simply a premium on idleness.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes—"one good effect of the Mahommedan irruption has already been to start any amount of goods inland, via Chefoo, which would otherwise have gone from Tientsin. By the way, has it ever come out from what source the salary of the Chinese Embassy is to be paid? Is it true that, like everything else except lighthouses, it is to come out of tonnage dues?"

We have received no further details of the progress of the rebels in CHIH-LI, than were given in our issue of the 14th instant. It will be remembered that we mentioned, on the 15th Feb., that Li had been directed to turn his arms against the Mahomedan rebels of the north-west, who were threatening an invasion of Shanse. This invasion has now actually taken place and, as usual, found the Imperialists unprepared. The Mahomedans seem to have concluded an alliance with the Honan Nienfei, and burst across Shanse into Chihli, at the same time that the latter entered these provinces from the South. Frequent engagements have taken place between them and the Imperialists, who have been quite unable, hitherto, to overcome them. Large bodies of troops, however, are being massed and we shall probably hear of a more decisive engagement before long. An Imperial edict has disgraced several high officers for not preventing the irruption. The Foreign residents at TIENTSIN have formed themselves into a Volunteer corps for the defence of the settlement, in case of emergency; and the ramparts of the city are being put in order. As the Imperialist forces are between Tientsin and Paou-ting, which is the rebel head-quarters, no immediate danger seems to threaten the former. It would be well however that some further protection should be given to foreign residents there, besides the solitary gun-boat on which they now rely. In the meantime, the new outbreak is seriously affecting trade, as communications with the interior are cut off; and the Chinese, partly from panic, partly because there is no outlet for their goods, are shipping them away from Tientsin to Chefoo and Newchwang, and intend directing new shipments from hence to those ports. Nothing in this news affects the accuracy of our intelligence regarding the defeat, by Li, of the Shantung Nienfei. On the contrary, it fully confirms our previous information. The last steamer from Tientsin brought a report that the rebels have retired southwards, but it wants confirmation.

The *China Mail* contains an interesting account of the proceedings at the departure of Cheong, the late Governor of KWANTUNG, for the North. He has, it will be remembered, been degraded for various peccadilloes against official etiquette—really because he was too honest. He left amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect from the whole population. A notification has been issued by H. B. M. Consul at Canton, to the effect that duty on Tea Dust valued below Tls. 15 per pecul will in future be reduced to Tls. 1.2.5.

The first number of the *China Magazine* has been published, in HONGKONG; a review of it will be found elsewhere. An Athletic Meeting has been held, but as no times were given for the races, it would not interest our readers, to give the report. The *China Mail* says. "We have good reason to believe that a rumour, to the effect that Sir R. Alcock has consented to postpone the Revision of the British Treaty with China for eighteen months, is founded on fact; it being confirmed by private advices from the North."

The foreign ministers have returned to OSAKA. The "Cadiz" brings a report for which we have no confirmation, that twelve French men of war's men and an officer have been killed by Toza's retainers; that Satsuma has offered a holocaust of victims, but that the French are desperately enraged and bent on sweeping vengeance. So far as we can learn, a steam launch belonging to one of the French vessels was lying alongside the shore, when the Japanese fired into her. The "Forfait" is guarding the mouth of the harbour and preventing Japanese vessels leaving.

YOKOHAMA news tends to strengthen still further our anticipation, that Stotsbashi will not attempt to prolong the struggle, and that the civil war is at an end. He has finally retired from public life, and has intimated the fact to the Mikado. The prince of Kishiu, in whose favour he resigned the headship of the Tokuwaga clan, is said to have declared for the new regime, and to be on his way to Yeddo, which he purposes to give up to the Mikado. Several daimios have been condemned to lose their estates, amongst these Stotsbashi's chief adherent, Aidzu. Possibly the execution of these sentences may involve further desultory fighting, which can hardly affect the general issue. The revolution, then, may be considered an accomplished fact. It remains to be seen whether the new powers will interpret the treaties in a liberal sense, and show the sincere desire for extended foreign intercourse which they profess. The officer of the Prince of Bizen, who was at the head of the party concerned in the outbreak at Hiogo, has been executed. The *Japan Times* condemns the action of foreign ministers in insisting on this extreme penalty—inasmuch as the violence of the Japanese was provoked by the insolence of the French marines bursting though their line of march, and no death resulted from the ray.

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Editorial Selections.

PEKING.

THE increasing influence of the Inspector General of Customs, at Peking, has lately been the subject of much comment. Rightly or wrongly, every act of Chinese foreign policy is attributed to his inspiration, and he is regarded as the standing counsel of the Tsung-liyamên in all cases of difficulty. Mr. Hart has wisely avoided Mr. Lay's error of bringing himself prominently forward, and thus inviting criticism; but his hand is felt, though it is not always seen; and the preponderating influence he wields is generally regarded with disfavour. It would seem, at a first glance, that the possession by a foreigner, of the ear of the Foreign Board must be an inestimable advantage; that every settler in China would congratulate himself on the result, as likely to promote the ascendancy of liberal views, and to aid foreign interests. But, although credit is given to Mr. Hart for carefully expounding the advantages of foreign science to the Chinese at every opportunity, an impression prevails that he also has succumbed to the fatal attraction of Chinese intercourse, and is as completely Chinese in his sympathies as the Chinese themselves. His influence is therefore feared, as a source of danger rather than of strength. It is of course right, in one sense, that this should be so. It is right that a man should devote his whole ability and energy to the service of liberal employers. And in any other country than China, in any other capital than Peking, he might do so without at all contravening his national instincts. But the fatal atmosphere of Peking appears to stifle these latter, and to imbue men, without their knowledge, against their will, with Chinese modes of thought and ideas of policy. We wrote at some length on this subject, in a recent article regarding H. B. M. Minister; and the same train of reasoning seems to apply with equal force to every foreigner who ventures within the magic influence of the Peking Cabinet. He becomes gradually convinced that the Chinese are the most upright, well-meaning, and cultivated people on the face of the earth; that his own countrymen are, by comparison, a set of grasping barbarians, whose assaults on the fabric of Chinese prejudice it is his philanthrophic duty to repel by every means in his power. It is natural then, that we of the outer circle, disbelieving this theory and still entertaining Western notions, should grudge the Chinese Ministers of State, during the current twelve months especially, so able an adviser as Mr. Hart. With the best intentions in the world, he cannot help militating against foreign interests, by the mere necessity under which he will find himself, of answering questions. If an attempt is made to extract any of the concessions asked by the various memorials that have been presented to H.B.M. Minister, the Chinese will of course object. Their very natural though unfounded fears of discontent and outbreak, will impel them to urge the stereotyped plea for more time. If pressure is put on, they will at once appeal to Mr. Hart—who is a noted supporter of the gradual progress theory—for advice. To him they will put the crucial question, what they have to fear in the event of non-compliance. Will foreigners insist by force of arms, if they refuse to construct railways, if they reject steamers from their inland waters, and foreign traders from their large cities. The reply must be in the negative. Foreigners will be angry no doubt, Mr. Hart must tell them, and will express themselves strongly; but they will not fight. And the Chinese, re-assured on this vital point, will placidly submit to be bullied, and persist in their opposition. "Moral pressure" will be at an end. Knowing that we have no intention to use our fleet, they will cease to fear it; and will wander at pleasure in those flowery meads of diplomacy where they so highly excel. It is always well to keep an adversary in ignorance of the strength of his own position. And it is especially desirable in this instance, where the battle is one of enlightenment and progress against dullness and exclusiveness, that all possible advantages should be rallied in aid of the former. We repeat, therefore, that Foreigners have reason to wish Mr. Hart were likely to reside at Shanghai rather than at Peking, during the ensuing twelve months.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE China Fire Insurance Company has now been in existence for four years, and the results of its operations during that period have just been published. The meeting of shareholders on Friday last was more numerously attended than usual, the extensive fires which have taken place successively at Yokohama, Hongkong, and Foochow, having awakened a lively interest in the position of the company. In addition to this, certain rumours as to the intentions of the Directors had created an undefined feeling in the minds of the shareholders that something is necessary to be done. Indeed, we cannot more accurately describe the views that some people seem to entertain, than by characterising them as the result of a panic. It cannot be alleged that the company has been a triumphant success, but neither can it in any sense be called a failure. If it was the intention of the shareholders that the business should consist in receiving premia without ever being called on to pay any reasonable loss, then it has certainly failed to accomplish that end. But if the object was to meet with considerable success, then this has been achieved. If the company had sustained losses so great as to entrench on its capital, or if it were in a position in any sense embarrassed or disastrous, we could understand the tone of alarm which prevails amongst some of the shareholders. But the alarm is groundless and unreasonable. In spite of the fires at Yokohama and Hongkong, the business for the four years ending 31st December 1867, shows the capital intact, and funds in hand for a dividend at the rate of 17 per cent per annum. If there had been no losses the profit would have been something like 50 per cent per annum; but is a dividend of 17 per cent evidence that the company ought to be wound up?

The following tabular statement shows the four most important items of the four years' business:—

	Total Premia. Tls.	Total Losses. Tls.
1864	85,363.78	6,126.40
1865	112,199.20	6,009.34
1866	134,418.89	217,502.76
1867	120,008.92	88,286.44
Total	451,990.79	317,924.94

	Net Profit. Tls.	Net Loss. Tls.
1864	75,937.40	.....
1865	120,878.95	.....
1866	.....	91,249.13
1867	36,324.74	.....
Total	233,141.09	91,249.13

In each year there is a considerable sum derived from interest, which goes to swell the net profit, and in the year 1865 there were Tls. 11,250 derived from the sale of 75 reserved shares at a premium. Otherwise the above statement is intelligible enough, and not only does it not show the slightest reason for alarm, but it affords the strongest grounds for hope and confidence. The first important fire was that at Yokohama about the end of November 1866, so that the company went on until within a month of three years without a single serious loss, and there is no good reason why it may not fall to their lot to have another similar period of unbroken prosperity. The fatal fire at Yokohama, at a time when the shares were touching 100 per cent premium, was undoubtedly very disastrous; and the fire at Hongkong a year afterwards was a renewal of misfortune. That at Foochow belongs to the business of the current year, but we would draw attention to the fact that these three fires all occurred within about fourteen months. Of the four years, there is only 1866 which shows a positive loss on the year's business. And if the tale of great fires is concluded for a time, there will be a profit of Tls. 60,000 on the business of the current year; that is if the temporary suspension of the Agencies at Hongkong, Foochow, and Yokohama does not materially affect the Company's income.

It is difficult, in the face of these facts, to understand why there should, in any quarter, be a desire to wind up the Company. To abandon a thoroughly organized business and one that promises so well, would be illjudged in the extreme; and even to restrict its business would, we fear, prove to be a mistaken policy. We do not know on what grounds the Directors have decided on closing up the most valuable agencies, but we can scarcely agree in the step. To begin with, Hongkong and Yokohama together contributed about one-third of the whole of the premia of last year, and it seems to us very questionable if it were advisable to suspend the sources of such a large portion of income suddenly, and within such a short time of the meeting which will decide upon the future course of the Company. If the Company does go on,—and we think it in the highest degree probable,—and if it does decide upon doing business at all the ports in China and Japan, it cannot but sustain some injury by its constituents at these ports having been compelled to go to some of the other companies, who are only too willing to get such an opportunity. Besides, it was perfectly competent to the Directors to have called, at short notice, an informal meeting of shareholders to ascertain the general feeling. This would not have given them any legal authority to act one way or another; but, as they intended acting on their own authority, they would have been equally able to do so after hearing an expression of opinion. It is to be expected that fires will take place sooner or later everywhere. If there is a fire at Yokohama in 1866 by which a large loss is made, there is a profit of Tls. 13,000 in 1867; and if there is a large loss in Hongkong in 1867, the previous three years premia swell the funds to meet it by Tls. 65,000. Now if the business is mainly confined to Shanghai, one large fire there will overthrow all calculations; and the company will have deprived itself of the premia from other ports where, fires having already taken place, there is less probability of such casualties happening soon again.

Then it must be considered that the paid-up capital of the company is Tls. 200,000, while the total premia paid at Shanghai during the four years was Tls. 191,000, with losses amounting to Tls. 21,695. It would be rash to calculate upon a continuance of such immunity from loss as Shanghai has enjoyed, and we think most people would regard it as imprudent to stake the entire success of the company on the Shanghai business alone. Indeed, to make it pay, the capital would have to be reduced, and this would be an unpopular expedient. For nearly three years there was no reason for anything but the utmost confidence in the business at all the ports; for nearly four years Hongkong was looked upon as being as safe for insurance business as Shanghai; for four years Foochow did not sustain any loss beyond a few taels; but these are both suspended and there is only wanting a respectable fire in Shanghai in the fifth year, to close it up also. We trust however, that the closing process is at end, and we think the shareholders cannot do better than go on at all the ports, making the sphere of their business as large as possible, and obtaining as numerous and detached risks as they possibly can. During the four years the total amount of premia paid to the Company was Tls. 451,990, a tolerably broad basis for the Tls. 200,000 capital employed. Instead of abandoning agencies, the Directors ought rather to feel bound to take the value of the losses out of the ports where they have been sustained. It is incumbent on them to take all due precautions, to restrict or diminish the limits of risks, but we hardly think it necessary to abandon any part of their business. And they may feel encouraged to persevere when they see the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. with its two years' existence and $ 100,000 paid up capital, facing the losses at Hongkong and Foochow without faltering, and what is more important, without closing up its Hongkong and Foochow business.

CHINA.

BARON BÜLOW the Prussian Minister, once observed "When I had been in England three weeks, I was ready to write a book on the country. After three months the task appeared to me very difficult; and now that I have lived there three years I find it impossible." This remark is very suggestive. It describes with truth and force every fair minded man's impressions of a great people, and it may well serve as an introduction to some remarks upon the mode in which the Middle Kingdom is regarded by Foreigners. The visitors to China may be divided into three classes. There are the casual visitors and tourists who come for pleasure or curiosity to our shores. There are the merchants whose adverse fate compels them to be impatient sojourners for years, when they hoped to reside but for a season; and there are the veteran officials whose life is bound up with China "who have been twenty years in the country, and who speak the language."

How do the representatives of these three classes comport themselves, as to the country and its institutions? It unfortunately happens that the casual visitors are not all of them so temperate and so reticent as the Prussian Ambassador, and they not only feel that they can write a book after a three weeks stay in China, but they do veritably deliver themselves, either in print or in *ex cathedrâ* utterances about the people and the place. We all recollect "seven weeks in Japan," and it would not be difficult to point to later sciolists who have erred even as the author of that remarkable book erred. Now this is really a pity, for China is one of those countries that cannot be "got up" in a few months. We may, by the help of the benignant Murray "do" France, Germany, Italy, or Egypt to the second cataract; but China is not well provided with travelling assistants, and refuses to unlock its mysteries to any save patient and self-denying scholars. To do the merchants justice, they very rarely pretend to knowledge they do not possess. Having certain clearly defined and distinct objects to pursue, they despise the charlatanry of affecting a knowledge and an interest to which they are strangers. It is otherwise with visitors of rank who reside only for a season in our midst. They are miracles of information. After a glance at the compendium of Summers they are prepared to grapple with the most difficult of languages; after a boat trip of ten days up the creeks, they can generalize on the religion, the polity and the destinies of the Empire. This habit is more injurious than it appears. For unluckily the merchants have neither time nor opportunity to go home and relate fairly their personal observations, and the veteran sinologues are attracted as if by magic to the soil of the Flowery Land. Hence it follows that nearly all the information which goes home about China, is conveyed by men who have scarcely glanced at the mighty subject. The patient scholar is content to toil on "untiring and unresting," while the showy pretender who has glanced at Dr. Legge's Prole-

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gomena, crammed a few chapters of the Middle Kingdom, and seen a pagoda and a small footed woman, arrogates to himself the office of a public instructor. The English Public, even in this age of criticism, are apt to ask whether the book or the speaker are amusing, before they examine the credentials of the critic or the talker. Hence, confidence and assurance carry the day, and the Public are grievously misled about the character, wishes, and position of the most venerable of nations. It would be easy, but it would be unbecoming, to state special instances of this that have recently occurred, but we are assuredly justified in blaming a pernicious practice. Whatever profession we follow, our interests are likely to be seriously affected by the opinions entertained of us at home, and therefore it is a matter of deep regret to find the hasty generalizations of passing observers accepted as trustworthy accounts of China and the Chinese. As it is, we are not any of us overflowing with reliable facts, but a few years sojourn in the country enables a man who keeps his eyes open, to detect the misstatements of hasty travellers, and induces him to wish that such persons would observe a discreet silence. It is of course true that a fresh and unbiassed mind may form sensible and rapid conclusions on subjects about which residents are too apt to be prejudiced; but it is also true that China cannot be understood in a few weeks, and that crude and dogmatic assertions based on insufficient experience, naturally irritate intelligent persons residing in the country, and perversely mislead the home public.

REVIEW.*

Our first impression, when we heard that a China Magazine was to be started in Hongkong, was that there was hardly scope for such a work in China; and the appearance of the first number confirms this view. Two things are necessary to the success of any periodical—a reading and a contributing public. Now, we do not, in the first place, think the projectors have rightly conceived the class of writing likely to command subscribers; and we fear, if they alter their views in this respect, that they will find the second essential fail them. To command success in China, it seems to us that a magazine should contain essays descriptive of the country, its resources and its inhabitants—varied with lighter papers certainly, but relying mainly on its weightier matter. Such a publication might take the place, in China, that the *Friend of India* does in the sister empire. It is true the latter is a newspaper, but it has much of the character of a magazine, comprising also news of the week; and is fed by contributions from all parts of the country, written by men highly conversant with the subject they select. All interested in the country would purchase such a periodical, for the sake of adding to their store of knowledge, and acquiring a useful book of reference. But people will not give thirty dollars a year, for merely one hour a week of pleasant reading. And this, if we may judge from the first number, is what the China Magazine is destined to afford. The articles are pleasantly written, the typography is good, and the photographs are fair; but they do not add to our previous stock of information regarding the country. And, as we said before, people will not expend so large a sum for the ephemeral gratification of an hour.

The first paper is evidently the first of a series on European life in Hongkong, which is sketched in a light pleasant way that will secure it readers. There is not very much to describe about the island itself; but there is a good deal that is strange in the semi-oriental, semi foreign habits of its mixed population, and an acute observer will find much to write on the subject. A second chapter on the same topic, under the title of "the Happy Valley" is unquestionably the gem of the book. It is pithily written, and conveys as good an impression of the scenery as of the pastimes to which the valley is devoted. The first chapter of a Chinese novel "Yuk-noo, or the Roundhead's daughter," separates the foregoing essays, and promises to give an interesting sketch of the phase of Chinese life which it depicts. Here, as in Europe, beggars have their chiefs, some of whom attain to opulence without, however, shaking off the stigma attaching to their previous calling. We are here introduced to an old gentleman, father of Yuk-noo, who has made his fortune in this way and, having given up his profession, is anxious to wed Yuk-noo to some one of good station. He accomplishes his object; but various other difficulties remain which the reader will discover for himself. A contemporary has remarked of the next paper—"How I struggled into print,"—that the writer had better struggle out again; and we endorse his verdict. The subject is a hackneyed one, and the treatment of it is below par. A scientific paper on "The Rigederos or Euplectella" closes the series. Professor Owen has declared this to be a sponge; the writer believes it to be a water-beetle. For the arguments in support of either view, we refer the reader to the article.

It only remains for us to express a hearty wish that our anticipations in regard to the new magazine may be falsified. We are confident that the best chance of their being so lies in the adoption, by its conductor, of our suggestion that each number should include one or two sound essays on the country in which we reside. There are many gentlemen living here, who are well able to furnish these. The difficulty is to induce them to commit their thoughts to paper. It is an unfortunate fact that those best able to write are frequently least willing to do so. It is moreover a fact that there are too many publications in China for the small foreign community; too many, we mean of a periodical character. A combination of the "China Magazine," the "Asiatic Society's Journal," and "Notes and Queries" would make one excellent weekly or monthly magazine. Separately, neither are strong enough to take a prominent position. It should be the aim of the new publication to endeavour, as far as possible, to unite the distinctive features of all.

* The China Magazine—a Weekly Miscellany, illustrated with photographs, conducted by C. Langdon Davies, and published for the proprietor by Noronha & Sons, Hongkong.

NINGPO.

A correspondent writes:—Some time since, I noticed in your columns a paragraph commenting on the exertions of the Ningpo community to struggle back to life as you were pleased to call it, and that the residents had resolved at public meetings, to get up a Fives Court, a Gymnasium and a Reading Club. This latter institution, it is true, is now an established fact, having been inaugurated a few days ago. The construction of a Fives Court and Gymnasium however, although decided on at two meetings of our community, appears to be still rather problematical, as the moneys,—consisting of the surplus funds of the defunct Municipal Council, amounting to above $ 260,—voted for this purpose, is as yet being witheld from the Committee entrusted with the erection of said buildings, by the Secretary of the late Municipal Council—I understand, on injunction of H. B. M. Consul at this port. Though what authority this official may consider himself entitled to assume over a matter of, I may say, cosmopolitan interest, inasmuch as the funds in question have been subscribed not only by Englishmen, but also to a certain extent by Americans, Germans and I believe also French members of the community, I am at a loss to understand. Trade here is dull, and prospects of improvement appear to be yet rather distant. I have seen intimations by your contemporaries that the steamer line to this place is partly open to competitors; and that a private boat, now building at Shanghai by Mr. Batchelder, is intended for the business. It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that, for many months of the year, the business, if divided between two steamers even at the present rates, leaves a loss; and I have it from good authority that the Chinese charterers of the *Express* last year lost fully Tls. 1,800 per month, taking the year through. We now hear however that the S. S. N. Company intend soon to begin running a daily boat regularly, which, I suppose, will close the question for other steamers.

CHEFOO.

A Correspondent mentions a serious explosion which took place on the 6th ultimo, on board the Hamburgh barque *Hugo and Otto*. It seems that the vessel had brought a large quantity of powder to Shanghai, and that some of the casks were very leaky. When they had been discharged, a good deal of loose powder was left lying at the bottom of the ship. Some of this the sailors swept up and filled their clothes bags with it, placing them on the top of the stone ballast which she took in at Shanghai. The coolies who went on board at Chefoo to discharge the ballast, set fire to some of the loose powder with the ashes from their pipes; and an explosion took place, by which one of the main hatches was blown over the mast head, one European sailor who was standing near was killed, and two others were very badly burned. Our correspondent adds—"This is a thing likely to occur to almost every vessel that loads coarse powder in Europe for China. I have seen several vessels discharging powder in Shanghai, the powder leaking from the kegs as the crews were discharging it. In one particular case, the Captain said his consignors at home had represented to him that the powder kegs were tin lined, and that there was no fear of any accident. In this case it was stowed in the main hatch, on top of a general cargo from London viz:—Nail rod Iron, Manchester goods, Oilman's stores &c. On discharging all the powder at the powder Hulk at the lower limits, he found a large quantity of loose powder had leaked from the kegs, endangering the whole cargo and ship, in consequence of the kegs *not* being tin lined. It is the practice at home to tin line all fine powder that is shipped in kegs to foreign ports, but coarse powder they pack in kegs very weakly put together. I think that, on the arrival of all ships bringing powder to this port from Europe, a surveyor should be appointed to superintend its discharge for the good of the underwriters and all concerned. In the *Hugo and Otto* case, the stone Ballast might have been the cause of the explosion. If Chinese are employed in working powder they always get the blame of smoking; but the true cause of the explosion is never known. Powder kegs, when shipped on board ship at Home are quite tight, but the great heat in the tropics causes the kegs to shrink a great deal, and the powder to leak out. It should clearly, therefore, be compulsory to have the kegs all tin lined.

SHANTUNG.

The Rev. J. Innocent writes to us as follows, under date February 2nd, from Chuchia-tsai, near Laou-ling, in Shantung.

A resident in this village, who has been to the east near Chefoo to trade, came home from his journey a few days ago and reports that he fell in with a body of Honan rebels near the city of Wei Hsien. Their whole course was marked by desolation and pillage, whole villages were burnt as they passed through them. They were closely pursued by a large army of Imperial troops, and overtaken, and he was obliged to remain in the neighbourhood till the battle was over. The fight continued for three days when the rebels were put to flight, a large body escaping, but the greatest portion fell. He says that, for 50 li, the road was thickly strewn with the dead bodies of the slain rebels. All their ambulance and store waggons with the followers of the camp fell into the hands of the Imperialists, amongst whom was a great number of women, all of whom were immediately butchered. He also reports meeting with two missionaries who were selling books, and from his description, one of them was the Revd. A. Williamson of Chefoo. He says that he stopped in the same inn with them, and that as soon as they saw the villages burning in the distance and heard the reports of the approach of the rebels, they started away. I hope these brethren have got safely to their home.

This same man tells me that the water from the Yellow river which had spread so over the low land on the North, has very much abated. This account I have also had from several others, who have been past the locality. It has subsided into the lowest parts of the land, and at present is frozen over. Much of the country which has been inundated looks like an immense frozen bog so that, in spring, it will be incapable of cultivation.

The Yellow river is not frozen, owing I presume, to the strength and rapidity of the current, but the water is so far reduced as to admit of the opening in its northern bank to be filled up; at which work, my informant tells me, they were busily engaged when he passed. It is to be hoped it will be made so strong as to avert in future all such catastrophes as that which occurred last year. Now that the flood has subsided its ravages can be traced. The reports of whole villages having been swept away, as given in my account of the flood, were not exaggerated. This man tells me that he passed several which were sheer mounds of mud.

What terrible calamities to men and property occur in this great Empire, which seem to make little or no impression, either upon the nation itself or the world at large. Whereas, if such events were to take place in the western world, they would attract the attention and excite the sympathy of all civilized nations under heaven.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of Shareholders was held on the 13th instant,—Present, Mr. Bell, Chairman, Messrs. Iveson, Probst, Hayes, Directors, R. Miller, J. T. Brand, W. H. Carter, Overweg, Rees, F. H. Parker, Francis, Hunter, Johnson, Cunningham, Kidner, Dow, Coghill &c., &c.

The Chairman, after reading the notice convening the meeting, expressed his regret at the departure of his predecessor (Mr. Tyson) which had deprived them of an able and efficient Chairman, who took great interest in the affairs of the Company. He carried with him the good wishes of all with whom he had been associated. The business before the present meeting was of an ordinary character, to pass the accounts and elect directors for the ensuing year.

The minutes of the last Annual meeting, and of a meeting held on the 18th November last, were then read, and a proposal by Mr. Lavers, seconded by Mr. R. Miller

"That the minutes of the last meeting be confirmed"

was carried.

The Chairman said the next business was to consider the Report and the accounts. He had little to add to these. The Directors regretted to have again to report a large loss at the principal outport. But there was still reason to congratulate them on the result of the year's working, which showed a profit of 18 per cent on the capital. At Yokohama, the character of the risks had been altered, in accordance with the expressed wish of the shareholders; and Nagasaki had been abandoned altogether. At Shanghai, they had been fortunate in the services of a Fire Brigade, which had prevented the spread of several fires that at first threatened to be serious. He thought the nature of risks had changed since the establishment of the Brigade, and many might now be classified much higher. The thanks of this office and of others were due to the Volunteers composing it, and to its able Founder and Chief, Mr. Hayes. He was sorry to have to report another loss, at Foochow, since the commencement of the current year, which would cost the Company some Tls. 60 000. But even then, including the premia received during the first three months of 1868, they would have a reserve fund of Tls. 100,000. The Office, therefore, was in a satisfactory position. He regretted that an idea had got abroad, that the principle on which the office was conducted was unsound, and its sphere too contracted. A long experience had shown that the Shanghai risks were good. There was little risk, here, of an extensive conflagration; and risks were amply covered.

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure of laying before the Shareholders a Report of the working of the Company, from 1st January to 31st December, 1867, with a Balance Sheet showing its position at the latter date.

The Directors regret that the Company has again suffered from an extensive conflagration, which took place in Hongkong; but, though the result of the Working Account is hence not such as was sanguinely hoped for, they still feel that the business may be looked on as satisfactory, as a profit of Tls. 36,324.74 (amounting to over 18 per cent on the Capital) has been actually earned, notwithstanding this exceptional loss.

It appears from the accounts, which have been duly audited, that there was at credit of the Reserve Fund at the end of last year the sum of Tls. 141,891.96, exclusive of Capital.

The Directors believe that the appended statements, shewing the gross amount of premia collected at the various branches, with the amount of losses at the different ports for each

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year, from the commencement of the Company, will at the present time be found of great interest to the Shareholders.

It will be observed that at Shanghai there has been received in four years the sum of Tls. 191,119.32 as premia, while the losses amount to Tls. 21,695.57 in the same period; at Hongkong the total premia are Tls. 91,821.13, and the losses are Tls. 90,603.24; and at Yokohama, the whole amount received is Tls. 45,706.66, the payments being Tls. 197·301.33.

The Directors have now to remind the Shareholders that the present term of the Company expires at the end of the present year; but, according to the Deed of Settlement, it is "to be renewed for further terms of five years, unless a majority of the entire body of Shareholders shall decide otherwise at a General Meeting, to be called together six months prior to the expiration of each term."

The Directors commend this to the careful consideration of the Shareholders, hoping that the point may be decided at the Extraordinary General Meeting, to be held on the 7th April, 1868.

In accordance with the provisions in the Deed of Settlement, the term of office of the Directors expires at the Annual Meeting, but they are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

F. E. GWYN,
Secretary.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

Dr.	Tacls.
To paid up Capital on 400 Shares	200,000.00
„ Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1866	105,567.22
„ Balance to be transferred from Working Account	36,324.74
„ Suspense Account	71,515.34
Shanghai Taels	413,407.30

Cr.		Tacls.
By Cash on interest at 7 p. cent p. annum—		
„ „ with Chartered Mercantile Bank	70,000.00	
„ „ with C'tered Bank of India	75,000.00	
„ „ „ Comptoir d'Escompte	60,000.00	
„ „ „ Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Company	133,000.00	
		338,000.00
„ „ in Accounts Current with Commercial Bank Corporation	3,974.42	
„ „ with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	11,461.42	
„ „ „ Do. do. in Secretary's account	877.58	
„ „ „ Do. do. Dividend acct.	400.00	
„ „ „ Comptoir d'Escompte	40,655.17	
		66,368.59
„ „ in hands of various Agents		6,516.05
„ Four Shares in Hongkong Fire Insurance Company	1,500.00	
„ Office Furniture	351.03	
„ Fire Engine at Hankow	671.63	
		2,552.66
Shanghai Taels		413,407.30

WORKING ACCOUNT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

Dr.	Tacls.
To Premia collected to 31st December, 1867	129,068.92
„ Interest Account	23,656.37
„ Profit on Exchange	520.67
Shanghai Taels	144,185.96

Cr.	Tacls.	Tacls.
By Losses and Claims	83,286.44	
„ Commission allowed to Agents	6,823.36	
„ Salaries Account	5,035.16	
„ Directors Account (1866)	455.60	
„ Re-insurance Account	2,344.68	
„ Charges Account	4,916.58	
		107,861.22
„ Balance to be transferred to Reserve Fund		36,324.74
Shanghai Taels		144,185.96

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1867.

Dr.	Tacls.
To Premia in course of collection	629.50
„ Commission 10 per cent. on Re-insurance not collected	44.24
„ Interest on Fixed Deposits not yet collected	12,938.45
„ Balance	71,515.34
Taels	85,127.53

Cr.	Tacls
By Re-insurance Premium not yet paid	16.67
„ Salaries not yet paid	39.28
„ Charges „ „	89.84
„ Losses and Claims not yet paid, Hankow	70.00
„ „ „ „ „ Hongkong	83,979.24
„ Proceeds of one Share sold, but not handed over	582.50
„ Dividends not yet paid	400.00
Taels	85,127.53

Mr CARTER proposed and Mr. PORTER seconded.

That the Report as printed be adopted, and the accounts passed.

This was carried, Mr. PARKER, however, pointing out an alleged inaccuracy in the suspense account.

A ballot was then taken for Directors for the ensuing year, and resulted in the election of Messrs. Iveson, Probst, Hayes, Cunningham, Brand, and Bell.

Mr. LAVERS asked whether the Directors had any objection to lay before the meeting, the letter they had received, asking them to call an extraordinary general meeting at an early date.

The CHAIRMAN had none; and it was read accordingly—"It suggested the desirability of summoning the meeting, on two grounds—1st, to consider whether, as the term of the Compay's partnership was nearly terminated, it was desirable that further risks should be accepted; 2nd, whether, considering the position of the Company's finances, it would not be well to cease accepting risks and close outstanding policies."

Mr. MAITLAND asked how many votes the signatures to that letter represented.

Mr. TATE, as one of those who had signed it, said he did not think they represented votes. It merely expressed a desire for a meeting.

Mr. OVERWEG asked what risks the Company still had outstanding; what would be the cost of re-insuring them; and whether the business of the Company during the past year showed an increase or a decrease.

The CHAIRMAN said he had a statement drawn up which showed very clearly the amount of the risks that had been taken at each port. The Directors had not taken steps to ascertain what would be the cost of re-insuring their risks, if that were possible. The business of the past year was shown to be Tls. 120,000 against Tls. 134,000. He might add, if no one had any resolution to bring forward on the subject, that it was the intention of the Directors to carry on business, up to the 7th April, in Shanghai only. Looking at the losses they had sustained, and the character of the risks at the outports, they had taken the responsibility of directing their agents to cease taking risks in Hongkong, Foochow, and Japan. The deed of settlement gave them power to do this.

Mr. LAVERS objected that this was making the business more local than before; and the mistake was that the business was already too local.

The CHAIRMAN said the opinion of the Directors was that this was the only safe place, as they had a good Fire Brigade here.

Mr. OVERWEG now proposed and Mr. J. T. BRAND seconded—

That this meeting adjourn to the 7th April, and that the conduct of Company's business be left in the hands of the Directors, until then.

Mr. CARTER suggested that, before they adjourned, it might be well to ascertain the views of the shareholders in regard to the stoppage of business in Hongkong, Foochow, and Japan. Some were of opinion that business should be stopped altogether.

The CHAIRMAN said the question of stopping business altogether was one for the next general meeting to decide.

Mr. CARTER would propose

That the issue of policies be discontinued.

The Chairman had alleged that the Directors had power to limit the business of the Company. They must, then, have power to limit it to nothing.

Mr. OVERWEG withdrew his resolution, in favour of one which Mr. CUNNINGHAM now proposed and which he (Mr. O.) seconded—

That this meeting approves the action of the Directors in withdrawing authority from the Agents, at other Ports than Shanghai, to take further risks, until the action of the Shareholders at the meeting of the 7th April is known.

Mr. CARTER requested that his proposal might be put as an amendment on this.

The CHAIRMAN must decline to do so, as this meeting had no power to decide on that question. It was one for the consideration of the extraordinary meeting called for the 7th April.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S resolution was now put and carried by a majority of 99 votes, and the meeting broke up.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

March 13th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

TSA-AU-YUEN *v.* W. COOPER.

Claim Tls. 88 for keep of ponies.

TSA-AU-YUEN (*alias* SHRIMP).—I am a mafoo. I claim Tls. 88 of Mr. Cooper, for keep of ponies from August last. I first entered Mr. Cooper's service in June 1867, in Shanghai. I was to have wages and buy food for the ponies, and when my master wanted a carriage I was to get it ready. I was to receive Tls. 10 for each pony per month, and Tls. 25 for another one, not Mr. Cooper's. This included both wages and food. I began in June, and was paid for that and July. For August I was to get Tls. 25, but I only got Tls. 16. After August I still kept the ponies. I received Tls. 10 in September. In October I sent away a mafoo and only charged my master Tls. 15 for that month. I received nothing up to 13th February 1868. I asked my master for payment which he refused. The total amount is Tls. 88.

To Mr. COOPER.—I did not take your carriage and pony out of the stable in September. I did not put one of the ponies in a cart. I moved the ponies from the stable myself. I never tried to sell either of the ponies. No one asked me to do so. I took the ponies to a stable in the Maloo. I moved them myself.

W. COOPER, I agreed to pay plaintiff Tls. 10 per month for each pony. They were at Trefancha farm, which was leased by Mr. Bidwell and myself. I first employed him in June 1867. I paid him till end of August. There was nothing owing to him for that month. I borrowed a pony from Mr Mackintosh and was to pay plaintiff Tls. 5 per month for its keep. He came to me in September and asked me to pay him for the carriage ponies. I told him that as he had taken the other without leave, I should keep Tls. 10. He then said I will give up charge of the ponies at end of month. I agreed to this. I returned from Japan in Dec. I went out to Trefancha to see the ponies, but found they were not in stable. I met Mr. Ferguson there and he told me they were not there. I made enquiries about it, and could not find them. When I left the ponies were worth Tls. 250, and they have since been sold for Tls. 31.

The PLAINTIFF here said he had some witnesses. He called—

H. S. BIDWELL.—I am present lessee of Trefancha Farm. Mr. Cooper engaged this boy to take care of his ponies and engage horse boys for them. He had two ponies and there was another, not his. He agreed to pay Tls. 10 a month for each pony. They remained till 15th November, in my stables; on which date Mr. Cooper gave up his interest in Trefancha. I wanted the stables, and sent the ponies to a Chinese stable. The ponies were well and properly kept. About middle of February, after repeated requests to Mr. Cooper to take away the ponies, I sent the ponies to the Club, but Mr. Cooper still refused to take them, they remained on my hands till March 3rd, when they were taken away. Mr. Cooper sold the ponies for Tls. 31—one of them was worth at least Tls. 100 and is so still.

The witness then handed in two letters, one written by Mr. Cooper saying he had given Mr. Sams an order for the ponies, the other from Mr. Sams denying that he had done so.

To Mr. COOPER.—I made up the account for the Horse Boy. I gave him every assistance to carry on the case. I ordered the ponies to be put in the cart. The boy objected to my doing so. I did not tell the boy to take the ponies from the stable.

A. FERGUSON.—I am living at Trefancha. I saw the ponies when they left the premises, one was in good order, the other (a very old pony) was rather thin. I did not see them while they were in the Maloo. I should think the white one had been kept properly.

To Mr. COOPER.—I saw your trap last September one evening, between 8 and 9. Your horse boy was driving. One of your ponies was cut by the villagers, but he was not damaged.

W. H. TAPP.—I saw the ponies at the Club, about four in the afternoon, and they were there at six. Mr. Cooper lives at the Club. They both looked rather rough.

This closed case for plaintiff.

Mr. COOPER wished to postpone the case for production of an important witness.

The JUDGE said the only question was, how much Mr. Cooper owed for the keep of the ponies. He would, however, adjourn the case till Monday for the production of his witnesses.

March 16th.

The DEFENDANT called:—

W. F. SAMS, Secretary Shanghai Club. In January, I forget the exact date, Mr. Cooper handed me a cheque for Tls. 65 odd, and a letter asking me to get two ponies from Mr. Bidwell, and pay him the cheque, which was dated 2nd of February. I took no further trouble, but when Cooper came back, he asked me about the ponies and I told him I had not got them. Afterwards I told him I had applied to Mr. Bidwell for the delivery of the ponies.

To Mr. COOPER.—Mr. Bidwell asked me for the cheque once. I declined to give it without your sanction. I told you if you would lend me the ponies I would keep them.

(The DEFENDANT wished to ask more questions, but the court would not allow them to be put, as they nothing to do with the case.)

The JUDGE said that Mr. Cooper did not get the ponies, principally by his own mistakes, and the boy had the ponies on his hands all the time.

Judgement would therefore be for the Plaintiff, for Tls. 88 and costs.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

March 14.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re SMITH KENNEDY & Co.

Mr. MYBURGH (who appeared for the Trustees of the estate) said this meeting had been called by order of the Court, to produce a deed of inspectorship which had been drawn up by a majority of creditors representing three-fourths in value. It was presented by the attornies for the Trustees, who were of course, creditors. He (Mr. M.) would also hand in an affidavit, signed by Messrs. Smith, Neave, Ranken and Kinnear partners in the firm, made before Mr. Holroyd the Senior Commissioner in Bankruptcy. This affidavit stated that the deed of Inspectorship had been made and the four partners above named wished for an order to register the deed and annul the adjudication of bankruptcy. He therefore would ask the Court, under the 187th Section of the Act, to make an order to register the deed and annul the adjudication. The estate was put into bankruptcy by one of the bankrupts and this application was made by the creditors, to which the bankrupt assented.

The JUDGE said, that as the deed was completely executed and there was no opposition, he would make an order to register it and annul the adjudication.

SUMMARY COURT.

March 16th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

REGINA *v.* AITCHISON, (Master *Mountain Ash.*)

Prisoner was charged with taking sundry articles from his ship while she was under arrest, against the order of the Court.

Mr. EAMES for the prisoner, admitted he had done wrong in disposing of the goods, but pleaded their value was almost *nil*, and that the prisoner was willing to make ample restitution.

THE COURT held that the prisoner had been guilty of contempt of Court and sentenced him to seven days imprisonment.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE, who was in the court, said he entirely concurred with the verdict, as this was the second time the prisoner had been convicted of the same offence. The first time his sentence was remitted at his own prayer.

Correspondence.

THE CHEKEANG RIVERS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—As any correct information with regard to the Geography of this country is of service, I have pleasure in placing before your readers the following facts concerning the Dzao Ho River, the great water course between Ningpo and Hangchow, by which it will be manifest that all maps hitherto published are incorrect.

The Dzao-ho river rises in the two hyien of Sin-ts'ang 新昌 and Dzin-yien 嵊縣 It is navigable at all seasons of the year to Tsang-kia-bu, 張家埠 a large village about sixty li above Pah-kwun 百鶴 for a large size of flat bottomed boats. Above this point it is navigable for smaller flat-bottomed boats nearly up to Dzin-yien at certain seasons only, and for bamboo rafts most of the year.

The general direction of the river below Pah-kwun is about N. by W. for thirty or forty li, when there is a very sharp turn, the course of the water flowing S. by E. for a short distance, then turning off short again to S. W., W. and W. N. W. These turns are between the Wha-kong 花弓 sluice on the E. bank and Tsing-pu 清浦 sluice on the W. bank.

Below Tsing-pu the general course is perhaps about W. N. W. with one or two very sharp bends, until it empties into the sea just outside of San-keang-soo 三江 nearly N. of Zao-hyin-foo 紹興府

At San-keang are the great stone flood-gates for regulating the waters of the Zao-hyin plain. Two years ago the outlet to these flood-gates filled up so fast with mud and sand that the flood-gates were of no use, and the whole plain was inundated as a consequence. Since then another flood gate has been constructed higher up the river, about three miles below Tsing-pu sluice, or about seventy li below Pah-kwun. I have been informed that a little below this

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new flood-gate a canal has been opened, from the extreme point of a bend in the river to the sea, by a more direct route than that by San-keang. This I have not seen; but the fact that the tidal wave on the Dzao-Ho is a much greater inconvenience than when I first travelled the road, is pretty conclusive evidence that the water has some more direct communication with the bay than formerly. I first heard of the ditch when making inquiries with reference to the increased height and force of the tidal-wave.

From Pah-kwun down, there are high artificial embankments (Dangs) on both sides of the river; and in some places there is an inner and outer dang, not parallel, but one following more the course of the river and the other cutting across from hill to hill. Between these dangs there lies a rich upland not suited for growing rice. On this is grown three crops yearly—the first of wheat or barley—the second of corn, beans squashes, melons &c.,—the third of cabbage and turnips. Sometimes cotton is grown for the principal crop. But I am getting too far from the river. I started out to say that there is no stream flowing past Pah-kwun in a N. or N.N.E. direction into the sea; it winds around towards the west and enters the bay outside San-keang-soo, nearly north of Lao-lyin-foo distant (from the foo) about ten English miles, and about S. by E. from Hae-nyin-hyien on the opposite side of the bay.

Yours truly,

INTERIOR.

TIENTSIN.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR—The following figures plainly shew the great importance of this market, and must, we think, very shortly draw the attention of merchants and manufacturers to our great want,—that of direct shipments, also of financiers to supply the needful for carrying out so desirable an object. All sales here are made for bullion; we have no bartering against produce, therefore we consider it the safest and certainly the largest consuming market in China. Hitherto, our supplies have been derived from Shanghai, thereby incurring charges for freight and forwarding alone of fully 3 per cent. Value of manufactured goods imported, Tls. 3,965,533, at 6s. 4d. per Tael = £1,255,710.

Memo. of Exports from Great Britain to the undermentioned ports, in juxtaposition with the Imports to Tientsin, of Manufactured Goods:—

	Plain Cottons.	Colored Cottons.	Printed Cottons.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
To Hongkong and Whampoa, for 12 months,—Sept. 17th 1866 to Oct. 17th 1867	46,538,479	2,124,915	733,169
To Shanghai, for 12 months,—Sept. 17th 1866 to Oct. 17th 1867	127,886,369	8,935,245	4,944,852
Imports to Tientsin, for nine months,—viz. March to Nov. inclusive, 1867	43,983,572	2,786,544	1,484,280
Woollens	.....	Lastings, 435,512	S. Stripes, 105,390
In Wool and Cotton mixtures	2,119,620	Camlets, 571,088	Long Ells, 69,600

We are, yours truly,

PLATT & Co.

Tientsin, Feb. 22nd, 1868.

NINGPO.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I notice in your paper of the 12th March a serious error with regard to the action of H. B. M. Consul at Ningpo, in reference to a balance of 260 dollars of the late Municipal Police Fund.

The simple truth is as follows:—

Certain British residents who objected to the disposal of public monies for the private purpose of a Fives Court and Gymnasium, appealed to H. B. M. Consul on the subject. Several questions then arose.

1st.—Had a meeting, convened for the purpose of disposing of a race fund, the power to dispose of a Municipal fund?

2nd.—The Chinese inhabitants of Kampo had subscribed a larger portion of the funds than the foreign inhabitants. Was therefore a meeting, to which the Chinese subscribers had not been invited, competent to decide the matter?

3rd.—Was the meeting legal, in the absence of the British, French and American Consuls; (as in Shanghai on one occasion when the British and American Consuls had left the room, all the resolutions passed by the Municipal Council at Shanghai were declared, by competent authority, to be illegal.)

4th.—Money was requisite for the purposes for which the fund was originally subscribed, viz. cleaning the drains; was it then competent for any one to divert such funds to a different object?

These questions having been brought before H. B. M. Consul officially; he wrote to the Treasurer, who was a British subject, advising him not to part with the money until he could have time to consult with his colleagues and take their opinion on the above four points, and also as to who had the power to dispose of the funds in question. Should H. B. M. Consul's colleagues, decide the above questions in the affirmative, the money will still go to the Fives Court and Gymnasium, and H. B. M. Consul has frequently expressed his intention of not interfering. Should they on they other hand decide them in the negative, he will equally bow to their decision, and has proposed that the Fives Court should be built by shares, and has offered himself to assist with his purse in the matter.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from observing that these facts are so notorious here, that I cannot avoid thinking that your correspondent must have been wilfully deceiving your readers.

Yours sincerely,

A NINGPO RESIDENT.

Miscellaneous.

THE TOUTAI'S PROCLAMATION ON VACCINATION.

Ying, by Imperial appointment, military commandant of Soochow, Sung-kiang-foo and Tae-chwang-chow in the province of Kiang nan notifies for general information

It is impossible that children should not have the small pox in some form or other; if vaccination be neglected the disease assumes a very fatal character. The wealthy can call in a physician, administer medicines and nourishing food to their children, thus incurring great expense, yet can by no means insure recovery. The poor however who have to struggle hard for a livelihood cannot even do this, so should the children take the disease, large numbers in their helplessness sit gazing at their dying children unable to do anything to save them. This has moved us to pity.

On account of the crowded condition of Shanghai the disease widely prevails both in summer and winter. Not only do infants suffer, but children more advanced in years perish in large numbers. We believe the only remedy for this evil is the system of inoculation by cow pox introduced from abroad into China. In the reign of Taukwang the former Governor San opened an establishment in which this system was practised. In Soochow and Nankin also, vaccination halls have been in operation for sometime past; and the method has been effectual in warding off the disease and has saved the life of not a few. We have, therefore, engaged the services of accomplished scholars acquainted with the foreign system of inoculation by cow pox, and established a hall in the tea gardens at the back of the Ching-hwang-meau to be opened on the 15th of the 2nd moon. On every third day at 3 o'clock P.M., the names of applicants will be registered and vaccination performed. Besides officers have been appointed to take charge of the registers and the distribution of alms. They will also be required to learn the method of inoculation and thus spread it on every hand.

We have issued this for the information of all classes. If any of you have children who have not yet had the small pox, you are permitted to bring them to the hall for vaccination. This system of inoculation is a very simple one, and the two establishments of Soochow and Nankin have by its means saved the lives of thousands. As to whether it is really effective in protecting children from the ravages of this disease, let none be in doubt and through doubt delay employing it.

Regulations.

1.—Infants over four months old, children of maturer age, and all under the age of 30, shall be allowed the privilege of vaccination, unless they have disease about them, in which case vaccination will be refused.

2.—Inoculation by cow-pox, causing nothing more than a few pustules on both arms, children may eat, drink and play about as formerly. There is no occasion for taking medicine or avoiding the wind; only for some ten days they should not be required to do anything.

3.—Those wishing for vaccination must register their names at the Hall, when a paper will be given stating on what day to come to have the operation performed. They must appear in the Hall on the appointed day, and five or six days after vaccination, must again attend for inspection.

Should any wish the attendance of the medical practitioner at their homes, the amount of the fee in such cases is left open; but the parties thus visited must register their names at the Hall.

4.—The very poor, who apply for vaccination, will receive 100 cash for each child, in order to buy fruit and fish to assist the taking of the inoculation. The pustules having fully developed, they must come again to the Hall, and will receive a further donation of 200 cash to buy fruit for the children. This is done as a small charity, in order that the above system of inoculation may become general among all classes.

THE CRAWL OF THE SILK WORM.

Under the above heading, in the *North China Herald & Market Report* of May the 6th 1867, we gave some statistics of the Silk Market and in tabular form the Stocks, Imports, Deliveries and prices extracted from the Tables of Messrs. Frederic Huth and Co. We now repeat the Tables, and add to them the various particulars for the year 1867.

Year.	Stock.	Imports.	Deliveries.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1830	21,000	24,000	26,000
1831	18,000	22,000	20,000
1832	21,000	22,000	23,000
1833	19,000	19,000	25,000
1834	15,000	24,000	29,000
1835	10 000	26,000	27,000
1836	8,000	31,000	29 000
1837	12,000	34,000	30,000
1838	17,000	23,000	26,000
1839	13,000	25,000	26,000
1840	11,000	25,000	23,000
1841	13,000	22,000	23,000
1842	11,000	24,000	22,000
1843	13,000	22 000	24,000
1844	11,000	29,000	26,000
1845	14,000	32,000	30 000
1846	18,000	36,000	33,000
1847	19,000	35 000	38,000
1848	17,000	40,000	38,000
1849	19,000	41,000	40 000
1850	19,000	42,000	41,000
1851	22,000	40,000	41,000
1852	19,000	50,000	45,000
1853	23,000	59,000	57,000
1854	24,000	77,000	70,000
1855	31,000	65,000	74,000
1856	24,000	80,000	84,000
1857	18,000	110,000	73,000
1858	60 000	63,000	95,000
1859	27,000	94,000	96,000
1860	25 000	87,000	83,000
1861	32,000	81,000	77,000
1862	32,000	92,000	90,000
1863	35,000	79,000	76,000
1864	21,000	51,000	67,000
1865	26,000	61,000	53,000
1866	24,000	42,000	44,000
1867	27,000	47,000	44,000

PRICES.

Year.	Tsatlee	Taysaam.	Bengal (Surdah.)	Japan M'bash.
1830	17s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	.....
1831	15s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	.....
1832	14s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	.....
1833	16s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	.....
1834	20s. 0d.	18s.-16s.6d.	20s. 6d.	.....
1835	21s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	23s. 0d.	.....
1836	24s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	.....
1837	19s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	.....
1838	19s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	.....
1839	19s. 0d.	.....	20s. 6d.	.....
1840	23s....	20s.	19s. 0d.	.....
1841	13s. 6d.	.....	19s. 0d.	.....
1842	19s. 0d.	.....	18s. 0d.	.....
1843	19s. 6d.	.....	18s. 0d.	.....
1844	19s. 0d.	.....	19s. 6d.	.....
1845	17s. 6d.	.....	18s. 0d.	.....
1846	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	17s. 0d.	.....
1847	13s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	.....
1848	14s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	14s. 0d.	.....
1849	17s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	.....
1850	19s. 0d.	15s. 6d.	19s. 0d.	.....
1851	17s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	16s. 6d.	.....
1852	18s. 0d.	16s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	.....
1853	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	.....
1854	15s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	.....
1855	18s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	19s. 6d.	.....
1856	25s. 0d.	21s. 6d.	31s. 6d.	.....
1857	17s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	.....
1858	21s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	23s. 0d.	.....
1859	23s. 6d.	20s. 0d.	27s. 0d.	.....
1860	23s. 6d.	17s. 0d.	24s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
1861	19s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	24s. 0d.
1862	23s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
1863	22s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	20s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
1864	25s. 6d.	24s. 0d.	24s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
1865	31s. 6d.	28s. 0d.	31s. 0d.	36s. 0d.
1866	26s.—	32s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	28s.-31s.6d.	32s.-36s.
1867	29s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	33s. 0d.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The *Vineta* got safely out of Dock on Monday, with the assistance of the tugs *Sampson* and *Maggie Lauder*. There were 17 feet 8 inches of water at the time, owing to the strong N.E. winds blowing this morning. She is moored alongside Hunt's Wharf under shears, in order to take on board her large guns, &c.

The ship *White Adder*, from London, got on shore on Block House spit, a short distance from the Beacon. Cargo boats were sent down to lighten her, and we are glad to learn that she has been got safely off and towed up to the limits. She had to discharge about 700 bales of Goods before she could be moved. On inspection the ship appears to have sustained but little damage, her seams not being even cracked. In fact no one would suppose she had been on shore. She lost her life-boat in the chow-chow water alongside. She made the passage from London to the Saddles in 95 days.

The *Manchu* which arrived lately from Hongkong viâ the ports, transhipped Mr. Adkins, the newly appointed Chinese Secretary of Legation at Peking, to the *Shanse*, outside.

The steamer *Hong-que* was launched on Tuesday at high water, from Capt. Roberts' yard at the the New Dock, Hong-que.

Our contemporary the *Recorder* lately decried the quality of the gas with which we are furnished by the Shanghai Gas Company, and by so doing called forth an official declaration of its excellence from their Engineer. Mr. Meade says that London gas is only required, by Act of Parliament, to give a light equal to 12 sperm candles; but that our Shanghai gas gives a light equal to 13.285 sperm candles. We cannot but think this statement is calculated to throw serious doubt on the quality of Mr. Meade's standard candle; for we are obliged to endorse our contemporary's complaint of the bad light given by the gas itself. The fault may lie in the burners, in escapes, or anywhere; but the fact exists, that we are paying $4.50 per 1,000 ft. for light which we can hardly see to work by.

Our contemporaries have both described a "bore" which came up the river at midday, on Tuesday. One declares that it was six feet high and caused much loss of life in the river; the other describes much confusion and damage wrought by it in the Soochow Creek. Certainly, the flood tide set in strongly on Tuesday, and there had been a nasty sea on all day in the river; but we cannot learn that any so exceptional phenomenon as a bore occurred. Nothing of the kind was seen on board the harbour master's Hulk *Ngapuhi*, and a correspondent who has a Ningpo boat anchored at the mouth of the Soochow creek, writes to us that the men on board saw no wave. Our shipping Reporter was afloat at the time, opposite Dent's godowns, and did not see the least sign of a bore.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Mar. 14	41	53	48	66
" 15	41	53	62	68
" 16	42	47	50	62
" 17	41	46	48	64

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	
Mar. 7 L.W.	7.04	12.07	N.N.W.	4	b	30.32	55
" 7 H.W.	11.37	20.11	"	3	c	30.32	39
" 8 L.W.	8.22	11.02	Z	0	b	30.26	49
" 8 H.W.	0.34	20.10	"	0	c	30.22	49
" 9 L.W.	9.02	11.09	E. by S.	7	r	30.03	43
" 9 H.W.	1.06	22 09	"	7	r	29.90	46
" 10 L.W.	10.20	11.00	W. N. W.	7	c	30.11	42
" 10 H.W.	2.07	21.07	NWbyW	6	c	30.11	44
" 11 L.W.	11.03	11.11	S.EbyE.	2	c	30.22	47
" 11 H.W.	2.25	21.11	East	2	b	30.18	46
" 12 L.W.	11.32	12.03	S. E.	5	r	30.10	52
" 12 H.W.	2.36	21.05	"	6	r	30.03	54
" 13 L.W.	11.46	11.10	W. by N.	4	c	30.10	50
" 13 H.W.	3.49	22.02	N. W.	5	b	30.11	52

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			288,018.46	162.25	199.77	289,118.13	3,738.85	329.20	28,437.16	6,469.46	1,704.82	10,298.41	20,368.58	71,886.15
Western Chief	March 16	London	3,690.77	..	..	3,853.02	672.05	..	695.05	255.31	64.48	140.30	441.62	2,268.81
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	292,009.23	162.25	199.77	292,081.15	4,410.90	329.20	29,132.21	6,724.77	1,769.30	10,438.71	20,810.20	74,154.96

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,270.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,270.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			6,093.96	..	42,621.23	48,715.16	..	96.03	2,155.62	407.51	357.20	..	99.01	3,035.33
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	42,621.23	48,715.16	..	96.03	2,155.62	407.51	357.20	..	99.01	3,035.33

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	27956	8123	363	492	36934	6725	43659
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27956	8123	363	492	36934	6725	43659

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		149.90	..	290.00	11,711.67	..	..	5,017.45	..	..	17,207.22
John Eyston	March 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	114.00	..	..	114.00
Kiobenhavn	" 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.80	..	..	108.80
Suwo-Nada	" 16	144.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		293.90	..	290.00	11,711.67	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	17,074.02

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	135½	135.50	100	120.00	35	42.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	135½	135.50	100	120.00	35	42.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	35½	35.50	90	108.00	20	34.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Passlette. Chts.	Passlette. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	90½	90.50	20	20.00	57	57.00	..	..	..	..	100	100.00	26	26.00	..	..	293½	293.50
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10.80	..	..	9	10.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	90½	90.50	20	20.00	59	59.40	..	..	..	..	100	100.00	35	36.80	..	..	304½	306.70

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Tientsin	British	Barque	254	To Tientsin, Newchwang and back to Shanghai	35	$ 0.85	Per picul.
Lyard	"	Brig	175	" Tientsin, Chefoo and back to Shanghai	32	$ 0.79	"
Ville de Grenade	French	Barque	278	" Newchwang, Shanghai or Swatow	18	$ 0.33	"
Ta-Lee	Prussa.	"	342	Newchwang to Shanghai	20	$3000.00	In full.
Aurora Australis	British	"	508	To Chefoo, Swatow and back to Shanghai	45	$ 0.57	Per picul.
Charley	American	"	440	" " " " "	40	$ 0.62	"
Taitsing	British	Ship	815	" Foochow and back	45	$ 10.40	Per ton for 2 voyages.
Sarah March	"	"	524	" " "	22	$ 5.50	"
Fontenaye	"	"	634	" " "	23	$ 5.50	"
Deux Freres	French	Barque	376	" Swatow "	40	$4500.00	In full.
Alicia Annie	British	"	300	" Newchwang, Shanghai or Swatow "	37	$3700.00	"
Anna Maria	"	"	271	" Taiwan "	20	$2700.00	"
Glenshee	"	"	317	" Keelung "	25	$ 450.00	Per ton.
Kiobenhavn	Dan.	"	358	" Hakodadi "	20	$ 0.45	Per picul.
Beagle Searight	British	Brig	130	" Pasleet and back to Chefoo	25	$1700.00	In full.
Courier	American	Barque	495	Monthly Charter	4-6 months.	$2000.00	Per month.
John Eyston	British	"	346	" "	"	$1750.00	"

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SHANGHAI, MARCH 18, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The Mail of the 27th January arrived on Sunday evening, the 15th instant, bringing telegrams to the 19th February, which reported Tea advancing in price, deliveries large, quoted No. 3 Tsatlee Silk 27s. 6d. to 28s., and 8 lb. 4 oz. Grey Shirtings 10s. 6d. to 11s.; this, coupled with the news from the north of the rebels having been driven south, caused some speculation here and an advance in prices for Grey Shirtings. The arrivals, other than coasters, have been solely coal-laden vessels:—The *M. W. Sass*, on the 14th, from Sydney; 15th, *Layard*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.; 16th, *Hope*, from Shields; and 17th, *Adelina*, from Cardiff. The Australian Mail did not come forward by the *Ganges*. The bankruptcy of Messrs. Smith, Kennedy and Co. was annulled on the 14th, and a deed of inspectorship registered. Exchange still declining.

We observe in the statement of Exports to Shanghai, issued by Mr. Mendel, that while the number of yards of Plain Cottons shipped in January 1868, is more than one-third in excess of those shipped in the same period of 1867, the value of the larger quantity is stated at less than the value given for the smaller shipments of 1867. This should certainly stimulate consumption.

SOFT GOODS.—Grey Shirtings.—Since the issue of last report, dated 14th instant, an improvement has taken place in the market for these goods, owing to the higher quotations received from England by telegram. Fair sales of 8½-lbs. have been effected at rates ranging from Tls. 2.15 to 2.24 per piece, the latter being the price for favourite mark of Eagle chop. Tientsin advices, though better in tone, are not yet such as to warrant much advance on this side; and the rise in value, above noted, must be mainly attributed to the firmness of holders. 7-lbs. cloth is slightly higher, and moderate sales are reported at quotations.

T-Cloths.—Ordinary goods have been more sought for during the past two days, and the demand has been freely met by holders. Of 8-lbs. 36-in. cloth, several sales have transpired, but prices show little alteration.

In White Shirtings there is no change to report.

Drills.—Sales of 40 yards Dutch have been made at Tls. 3.75 per piece, and fine goods are still wanted.

Velveteens.—18-inch have changed hands, to arrive, at Tls. 0.16¾ per yard; good 26-inch asked for.

In Fancy Goods and Woollens there is no alteration to remark.

METALS.—Nail Rod Iron.—There is no change to report, supplies ample, and prices tending in favour of buyers.

Lead.—Less enquiry.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Mangrove bark, still enquired for. Sandal Wood, 863 piculs reported inwards.

TIN.—Saleable.

SUGAR.—The Tax question still unsettled, it is expected a decision will be arrived at about a week hence. Imports since the 6th instant,—Brown 20,241 piculs. White 13,013 piculs. Exports, Brown 8,905 piculs. White 4,017 piculs, no change in quotations.

RICE.—No Foreign in stock, of Native 19,072 piculs have been exported to the North within the past 10 days.

COAL.—Of the late arrivals, about half has been to order, which has checked the downward tendency in prices. There is no particular animation in this Market. Extreme rates are asked for Australian Coals; but unless for Sydney kinds, there are no purchasers. Quotations remain; English Tls. 10. American Anthracite Tls. 13. Sydney Tls. 10.50. Japan Tls. 7.50.

LAND, HOUSES & SHARES.—Little doing. The Alpha Farm of about 17 mow (3 acres,) and Dwelling House is advertised to be sold on the 23rd, and a Dwelling House with Godowns and outhouses, situate in the Kiangse Road, will be offered for public competition on the 3rd of April.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 73.10 equal Mex. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.8.0 to		1.8.8
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	"	2.1.5 "		2.2.4
9 to 9¾ lbs.	"	2.5.0 "		3.0.0
White Shirtings	"	..... "		.....
56 Reed	"	2.0.5 "		2.1.5
60 "	"	2.2.0 "		2.2.5
64 "	"	2.3.0 "		2 3.5
66 *a* 72 Reed	"	2.4.5 "		2.6.5
American Drills, 40 yds.	"	4.1.5 "		4.2.0
American Jeans, 30 yds.	"	4.0.0 "		.....
American Sheetings, 40 yds.	"	4.2.5 "		.....
English Drills, 40 yds.	"	3.8.0 "		4.0.0
T-Cloths—				
6 to 7 lbs.	"	1.3.0 "		1.9.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.	"	2.2.0 "		2.4.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.5 "		0.7.0
Spotted Shirtings—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.3.5 "		2.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.4.0 "		2.4.5
Brocades—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.4.0 "		2.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.7.0 "		2.9.0
Damasks, Assorted, 40 yds.	"	4.5.0 "		5.2.0
Chintz—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	"	1.3.0 "		1.8.5
Blue	"	1.4.0 "		1.5.0
Brown	"	2.3.0 "		.....
Turkey Reds, 24 yds.	"	2.2.5 "		2.4.5
Velvets—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.1 "		0.2.2
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.0 "		0.2.1
Velveteens—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.5 "		0.1.6½
26 in.	"	0.2.4 "		0.2.5
Camlets, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	12.7.5 "		13.2.5
S S	"	12.5.0 "		13.0.0
S S S	"	10.5.0 "		11.0.0
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	"	6.4.0 "		6.5.0
Assorted	"	6.4.0 "		6.6.0
Lastings, 30 yds.	"	12.0.0 "		12.5.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds.	"	8.0.0 "		8.5.0
Crape Lustres	"	4.4.0 "		4.6.0
Spanish Stripes,	℔ yd.	0.6.0 "		0.7.5
Orleans—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.4.0 "		3.9.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.4.0 "		3.9.0
Iron—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.6.0 "		2.7.0
Hoop	"	2.4.0 "		2.5.0
Flat and Round	"	3.0.0 "		.....

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Lead	℔ pl.	5.9.0 to		6.0.0
Tin Plates	℔ box	5.5.0 "		6.0.0
Steel	℔ tub	4.0.0 "		.....
Flints	℔ pl.	0.6.5 "		.....
Window Glass	℔ box	4.0.0 "		4.5.0
Pepper—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.4.0 "		5.6.0
White	"	8.0.0 "		8.5.0
Betel Nut—				
Cochin China		3.0.0 "		3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0 "		2.6.0
Rattans—				
Straits, common	"	2.2.0 "		2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0 "		4.4.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.6.0 "		2.9.0
6 *a* 7 " "	"	2.1.0 "		2.4.0
Sandal Wood—				
South Sea Island	"	3.3.0 "		3.5.0
Malabar	"	12.0.0 "		13.0.0
Mangrove Bark—				
Singapore and Penang	"	1.1.0 "		1.2.0
Siam	"	1.4.0 "		1.5.0
Tin—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0 to		19.5.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0 "		20.5.0
Rice—				
Arracan and Rangoon	"	..... "		.....
Siam, Cargo	"	..... "		.....
good to finest white	"	..... "		.....
Saigon	"	..... "		.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	..... "		.....
good to fine	"	..... "		.....
Chinese	"	1.2.0 "		.....
Sugar—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.0.0 "		2.3.0
Formosa	"	2.0.0 "		2.7.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.0.0 "		3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0 "		3.4.0
Swatow	"	3.5.0 "		3.9.0
Canton	"	2.9.0 "		3.4.0
Manila	"	2.3.0 "		2.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.1.0 "		4.5.0
medium	"	4.9.0 "		5.3.0
fine to finest	"	6.1.0 "		6.5.0
Coals—				
English	℔ ton	10.00 "		.....
American Anthracite	"	13.0.0 "		.....
Sydney	"	10.0.0 "		11.0.0
Japan	"	6.5.0 "		7.0.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa*—Little business has been done during the fortnight; there is little change in quotations which, however, tend downwards. To-day's rate is Tls. 518.

Patna—has fluctuated in consequence of speculation, and rates have risen from Tls. 515 *a* 520 to Tls. 530 *a* 540; there being little stock in hand. Rates for old drug have also improved to Tls. 505, at which there is brisk demand.

Benares—has shared in the rise of Patna, and is quoted Tls. 510 new and old.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on Mar. 3rd, 1868	3,159 Chests.	351 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,343 "	310 "
Total	4,502 Chests.	661 Chests.
Deliveries	874 "	327 "
Estimated Stocks on March 17th, 1868	3,628 Chests.	334 Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—A very trifling business has been done at about last fortnight's rates. The small stock left is very firmly held, few arrivals being now expected. The "Andreas" is full, and the two vessels now on the berth for London will probably take a long time to fill up, and certainly complete the season's export.

The Settlements comprise:— Exchange at 5s. 10d. and Freight £3 per ton.

200 chests	Oopack, low medium,	at Tls. 23.2.5=1s. 3d.
500 "	Ningchow do.	at Tls. 20.0.0=1s. 1¾d.
200 "	Hohow common	at Tls. 18.0.0=1s. 0d.
900 chests.		

Re-shipments, none. Stock, 2,800 chests against 5,000 chests last year.

Total Settlements (as far as ascertained.) 346,000 chests, against 325,000 chests last year, and 271,000 in 1866; an increase due solely to the falling off in the *direct* Export from Hankow, estimated this year at only 28,000 chests against 68,000 in 1866 and 88,000 chests in 1865, making estimated total settlements of Black Tea from the River, in chests, 373,000 this season, against 390,000 last season, and 357,000 the season before.

GREEN TEA.—A moderate business has continued to be done in these, chiefly for the "Tavistock," now loading for New York. Prices shew no change, being still above English value. About 2,000 packages have arrived from the country during the fortnight, leaving little but Shanghai-packed and Japan Teas now to come on the market. The small stock left consists almost exclusively of this latter class.

The Settlements comprise:— Exchange 5s. 10d. and Freight £3 per ton.

1,300 ½-chests,	Teonkai, fair	at Tls. 42.5.0 ..... =2s. 3d. .....
1,000 "	Fychow, common to medium	at Tls. 29.0.0 *a* 35.0.0=1s. 7d. *a* 1s. 9½d.
800 "	S'hai-pkd. common	at Tls. 28.5.0 *a* 30.5.0=1s. 6½d. *a* 1s. 8d.

4,000 half-chests.

Reshipments, none. Stock, 4,000 half- chests, against 21,000 half-chests at same date last year.

Total Settlements and shipments to date, 405,000 half-chests, against 358,000 half-chests last year, and 224,000 half-chests in 1866.

HANKOW.—Our latest date is the 11th instant. There is however nothing to report concerning Tea, and it is too soon for prognostications of the new season.

Statistics for this and last season were:—

	Arrivals.	*Settlements.*	*Stock.*
1867-8	339,700 chests.	339,700 chests.	nil.
1866-7	372,100 "	369,000 "	3,100 chests.

KIUKIANG.—By letters to the 12th instant we are advised that there had been no arrivals of *Black Teas* during the fortnight, and there were only about 100 packages Kiukiang-packed Tea in stock. *Green Teas.*—In these also there had been no business done, and only 200 packages remained in stock. About 2,000 more packages were expected this season.

Statistics for this and last season are:—

	Arrivals.		*Settlements.*		*Stock.*		
	Black.	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	
1867-8	149,800	146,900	149,700	146,700	100	200	packages.
1866-7	150,000	157,000	149,900	156,200	100	800	"

Export *of Tea from* Shanghai and Yangtsze Ports, (*in lbs.*)

		Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain, *direct*,—				
Export from 1st June, 1867	lbs.	43,295,963	10,189,352	53,485,315
Mar. 13, "Assyrian," to London	"	255,396	358,779	614,175
" 17, "Western Chief," "	"	513,736	302,508	816,244
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	44,065,095	10,850,639	54,915,734
Against total Export same period 1866-7	lbs.	46,662,517	8,311,227	54,973,744
To North America,				
Export from 1st June 1867	lbs.	14,884	12,818,599	12,833,483
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	14,884	12,818,599	12,833,483
Against total Export same period 1866-7	lbs.	25,221	13,438,000	13,463,221

The Export *Black Tea* to Great Britain is 2,600,000 pounds *below*, and of *Green Tea*, 2,500,000 pounds *above* that of last season at the same date. The Export to America is 600,000 pounds *below* that of last year.

SILK.—The business transacted during the past fortnight has again been limited, the settlements being estimated at about 700 bales, inclusive of 150 bales settled at the close of last mail, and exported by that steamer. The small purchases made for the previous interval, coupled with a general determination evinced by foreigners to neglect the Silk market early in the present fortnight, caused the holders of Silk to become anxious to realize, and a decline in prices asked by the Natives was the result. Since the arrival of late telegrams to 18th Feb., however, the Chinamen have endeavoured to advance their rates, but such advance has not been accepted by the foreigners, who have continued their purchases at quotations, showing a slight decline on rates paid at the close of last mail for common Tsatlees and Taysaams; but Hainings, Yuenfas and other kinds must be quoted unchanged. A few parcels of Re-reeled Tsatlees and Hainings have been sold at Tls. 580 *a* 600, and these are the quotations asked for the few lots remaining on offer. The unsold stock, owing to the arrivals being on the same scale as the settlements, remains unchanged, and as usual at this late period of the season, consists chiefly of undesirable and common Silks. About 200 bales of Szechuen Silk (chiefly common), have arrived from Hankow and found buyers at Tls. 230 *a* 245 per picul.

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	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	700	600	450	200	569	1,328	3,000	1,100
Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India	33,480	26,000	31,600	24,250	23,269	48,808	56,500	68,100
Unsold Stock is estimated at	500	3 a 500	6 a 700	2 a 300	4,000	2,000	4 a 5,000	6,000

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	32,694	311	...	6,820	39,825
March 5th, "Formosa" to Hongkong ...	281	33	...	533	847
" 10th, "Sarah March" to Foochow...	2	...	...	...	2
Total	32,977	344	...	7,353	40,674
Season 1866-67	25,400	57	14	10,662	36,133

Prices.—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 5s. 10d. per Tael.

			London Value per lb. 26th Jan., 1868.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1........	None.	None.	
" " 2.......	None.	None.	
" " 3........	Tls. 550 a 560 per picul.	28s. 1d. a 28s. 8d. p.lb.	27s. 6d. a 29s. 0d.
Market " 3 & 3½	None.	None.	
" 4.......	Tls. 435 a 465 "	22s. 3d. a 23s. 9d. "	23s. 6d. a 24s. 6d.
" 5&com.	Tls. 380 a 425 "	19s. 7d. a 21s. 9d. "	19s. 6d. a 22s. 0d.
Karsking Taysaam Chop No. 1........	None.	None.	
" " 2........	Tls. 400 a 415 "	20s. 6d. a 21s. 3d. "	23s. 0d. a 24s. 0d.
" " 3........	Tls. 360 a 390 "	18s. 7d. a 20s. 1d. "	21s. 0d. a 22s. 0d.
Chin Cum Taysaam " 4,5&com.	Tls. 340 a 355 "	17s. 7d. a 18s. 4d. "	18s. 0d. a 20s. 6d.
No. 1	None.	None.	
" 2........	Tls. 380 a 400 "	19s. 7d. a 20s. 6d. "	21s. 0d. a 21s. 6d.
" 3........	Tls. 365 a 380 "	18s. 10d. a 19s. 7d. "	20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d.
" 4&com.	None.	None.	
Yuenfa, and Hainings,...... No. 1........	Tls. 480 a 490 "	24s. 6d. a 25s. 0d. "	26s. 0d. a 26s. 6d.
" 2........	Tls. 450 a 470 "	23s. 0d. a 24s. 0d. "	24s. 0d. a 24s. 6d.
" 3........	Tls. 420 a 440 "	21s. 6d. a 22s. 6d. "	23s. 0d. a 23s. 6d.
" 4&com.	Tls. 370 a 400 "	19s. 1d. a 20s. 6d. "	19s. 0d. a 22s. 6d.
Hangchow Tsatlee	Tls. 390 a 420 "	20s. 1d. a 21s. 6d. "	21s. 0d. a 23s. 0d.
Seiwhings	None.	None.	
Laeyongs	None.	None.	
Throwns	Tls. 480 a 520 "	24s. 6d. a 26s. 6d. "	27s. 0d. a 28s. 0d.
Szechuens, good	None.	None.	
Do. medium to inferior	Tls. 235 a 260 "	12s. 5d. a 13s. 8d. "	

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Ganges" has about 550 bales China silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Our Exchange market is very dull.

Hardly any demand for Bank paper, which is quoted at 5s. 8¾d.

Private bills offered at 5s. 9¼d. without buyers.

Some thousand pounds have been sold at 5s. 9½d.

On India—five lacs sold on Calcutta at 305; two lacs on Bombay at 303;—with a further demand at same rates, but the Banks refuse to draw any more. No demand on Hongkong, which is quoted at 27½.

On London	Bank Rate, sight, ...	5s. 7d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	5s. 9d.	per Tael.
	Credits, " "	5s. 9¼d.	per Tael.
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,...	5s. 9¾d.	per Tael.
On Paris	—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,.....	fcs. 7.32½	per Tael.
	Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	fcs. 7.35	per Tael.
On Calcutta	—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 304	per 100 Taels.
On Bombay	— " " "	Rs. 302	"
On Hongkong	—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	27¾	per cent discount.
"	Private, 15 days' sight..............................	28¼	" "

Bullion:—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 468.5 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.1 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—74.1.0.

Carolus Dollars.—74. 6.0.

Copper Cash.—1,460 per Tael.

HANKOW, MARCH 11, 1868.

IMPORTS.

During the past fortnight, a considerable business in Manufactured Goods has been transacted.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—			
7 to 7½ lbs.	℘ pc.	2.0.0 to	2.0.5
8¼ to 8½ "	"	2.2.9 "	2.3.0
9 to 10 "	"	2.4.0 "	2.9.0
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	"	2.1.5 "	2.2.0
64 to 66 "	"	2.3.5 "	2.5.0
68 to 72 "	"	2.6.0 "	2.8.0
T-Cloths—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	"	1.2.5 "	1.3.0
7 to 7½ " 32 " ...	"	1.9.5 "	2.0.0
8 to 8½ " 36 " ...	"	2.2.0 "	2.5.5
Drills—			
American, 40 yds.	"	4.1.0 "	4.1.5
English, 40 yds.	"	3.9.0 "	4.0.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown ...	℘ doz.	0.7.0 "	......
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	℘ pc.	2.4.5 "	2.5.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.4.0 "	2.5.0
Brocades—			
White	"	2.6.5 "	......
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.6.0 "	2.8.0
Damasks—			
White	"	4.0.0 "	......
Dyed, Assorted	"	4.7.0 "	5.4.0
Chintz. Assorted	"	1.5.0 "	1.6.5
Velvets—			
18 in. Black	℘ yd	0.1.5 "	......
22 in. Black	"	0.2.1 "	0.2.2
Orleans Cloth—			
Plain	℘ pc.	... "	...
Figured	"	3.5.0 "	3.7.0
Woollens—			
Spanish Stripes	℘ yd.	0.5.8 "	0.6.3
Habit Cloth	"	1.0.0 "	1.3.0
Medium Cloth	"	0.9.0 "	1.1.5
Broad Cloth	"	1.2.0 "	1.5.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Woollens—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	℘ pc	13.3.0 to	13.5.0
S S ...	"	12.5.0 "	13.2.0
S S S	"	12.0.0 "	13.0.0
B B B	"	16.5.0 "	18.0.0
Lastings	"	11.0.0 "	12.0.0
Long Ells—			
H H Scarlet	"	6.6.5 "	6.7.0
Assorted	"	6.7.0 "	6.8.0
G G "	"	6.5.0 "	6.6.0
G G Scarlet	"	6.5.0 "	6.6.0
Metals—			
Lead	℘ pl.	6.4.0 "	6.6.0
Tin	"	19.5.0 "	20.0.0
Raw Cotton	"	16.0.0 "	20.0.0
Sugar—			
Brown, Canton	"	3.2.0 "	3.5.0
Amoy, &c.	"	2.9.0 "	3.1.0
Manilla	"	2.9.0 "	3.1.0
White, No. 1	"	6.4.0 "	6.5.0
No. 2	"	5.8.0 "	6.0.0
Japan Produce—			
Seaweed, Long	"	3.3.0 "	3.5.0
Cut	"	5.0.0 "	7.0.0
Isinglass	"	30.0.0 "	44.0.0
Mushrooms..................	"	45.0.0 "	48.0.0
Cuttle Fish..................	"	11.5.0 "	12.0.0
Straits Produce—			
Pepper, Black	"	6.0.0 "	6.5.0
Rattans	"	3.8.0 "	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old...........	"	13.0.0 "	13.5.0
" new...........	"	3.5.0 "	4.0.0
Sapanwood..................	"	2.5.0 "	3.6.0
Opium—			
Malwa new..................	℘ ch.	545 "	...
old	"	... "	...
Patna—	"	555 "	...

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Oils—			
Sow-yow, 73 catties	℘ tub	4.3.0 to	4.6.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	4.2.0 "	4.4.0
Pa-Tong-yow	℘ pl.	4.6.0 "	4.8.0
Chayow	"	5.6.0 "	5.9.0
Tallow	℘ pc.	7.0.0 "	7.4.0
Fungus	℘ pl.	24.5.0 "	25.5.0
Wax—			
White	"	275.0.0 "	285.0.0
Yellow	"	50.0.0 "	65.0.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Rhubarb, Szechuen.........	℘ pl.	2.5.0 "	3.5.0
Tobacco—			
Green	"	33.0.0 "	38.0.0
Yellow........................	"	20.0.0 "	34.0.0
Leaf...........................	"	6.5.0 "	7.0.0
Hemp—			
White.........................	"	11.50 "	12.7.0
Green	"	9.5.0 "	9.8.0
Safflower, Szechuen	"	60.0.0 "	90.0.0

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank, demand, 5s. 9d. per tael., 6 months' sight, 5s. 10½d. per tael. Credits, 5s. 11d. per tael, nominal. On Hongkong, Bank, demand 28½ per cent discount, nominal. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 1⅛ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 2¼ per cent discount. nominal. Interest on Loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD:—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 158 a 160 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH:—Hankow-picked. Tls. 0.637 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 12, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The business of the fortnight has been by no means satisfactory to importers, demand increasing only in proportion to the fall in prices. Transactions have been confined almost entirely to Yarn, Plain Cottons and Black Velvets. A sudden decline in the prices of the first named staple, due to a variety of causes, has induced considerable sales, both of goods on the spot and to arrive. Grey Shirtings and Black have been dealt in to a fair extent at rather easier rates than those last quoted. Dyed Cottons, Woollens and Fancy Goods are all quite neglected. The demand for Arms has continued and, in spite of the Notification has been satisfied, but enquiry for all munitions of war is slackening. Large arrivals of Sugar, adding to the stocks already here, have reduced prices and checked demand. Foreign Rice is not wanted. Cotton quite out of the market.

		Dollars.	
Cotton Yarn—			
Nos. 16 to 24	℘ pcl.	38.50 to	40.50
28 to 32	"	46.00 "	48.00
38 to 42	"	41.00 "	42.00
Grey Shirtings—			
7.0 lbs.	℘ pc.	2.50 "	2.60
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	"	3.00 "	3.10
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	"	3.05 "	3.15
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	"	3.10 "	3.40
64 to 72 "	"	3.50 "	3.70
68 to 72 "	"	3.70 "	4.10
T-Cloths—			
6 to 7 lbs.	"	2.25 "	2.50
8 lbs.	"	2.60 "	2.80
Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds.	"	2.85 "	3.25
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	"	3.60 "	3.80
Dyed..........................	"	3.70 "	3.90
Brocades—			
White	"	3.70 "	3.90
Dyed..........................	"	3.60 "	3.80
Velvets—			
Black	"	10.00 "	10.75
Assorted	"	8.00 "	9.00
Taffachelass—Single warp	"	3.00 "	3.30
Do. Double warp	"	3.80 "	4.20
Chintzes........................	"	2.20 "	2.60
Handkerchiefs.............	℘ doz.	0.75 "	1.00

		Dollars.	
Camlets—			
S	℘ pc.	17.00 to	18.00
S S	"	15.50 "	16.50
S S S	"	14.00 "	15.00
B B B	"	17.00 "	18.00
Orleans—			
Plain...........................	"	4.00 "	5.50
Figured........................	"	4.30 "	5.00
Mousseline de Laine—			
30 yds., 30 in................	"	6.00 "	8.00
Long Ells	"	8.00 "	9.50
Lastings.......................	"	13.00 "	17.00
Lustres........................	"	4.00 "	5.80
Blankets	℘ lb.	0.50 "	0.70
Iron Nail Rod	℘ pl.	3.00 "	3.50
Lead...........................	"	7.50 "	7.75
Tin	"	17.00 "	18.00
Tin Plates	"	7.00 "	7.25
Cotton—			
Ningpo........... Nominal.	"	...... "	......
Shanghai .... "	"	...... "	......
Tientsin .... "	"	...... "	......
Sugar, Canton—			
White, No. 1	℘	7.00 "	7.50
No. 2	"	6.50 "	6.75
Brown, No. 1	"	4.50 "	4.75
Rice (China)	"	2.25 "	2.80
Sapan Wood	"	1.50 "	2.00
Rhubarb........................	℘ box	7.00 "	...

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.	
Silk—			
Mybash and Sinshu — Best, ...	℘ pl.	850 to	900
— Medium	"	800 "	840
— Inferior	"	680 "	780
Koshu, best	"	750 "	800
medium	"	680 "	730
inferior	"	610 "	660
Ida, good, long hanks......	"	... "	...
inferior "	"	... "	...
Oshu, best, ...	"	850 "	880
medium	"	710 "	780
inferior	"	610 "	680
Sodai, best, ...	"	... "	...
medium	"	680 "	730
inferior	"	600 "	660
Atchezen, best, ...	"	690 "	720
medium	"	600 "	650
inferior	"	450 "	550
Hatchojee, medium.........	"	... "	...
inferior	"	... "	...

		Dollars.	
Tea—			
Fine	℘ pl.	30.00 to	32.00
Good medium	"	27.00 "	30.00
Medium	"	25.00 "	29.00
Good common	"	20.00 "	24.00
Seaweed, fine cut green ...	"	5.50 "	6.00
" " brown ...	"	3.90 "	4.25
Large uncut green	"	3.00 "	3.40
" brown	"	1.60 "	2.00
Cuttle Fish, No. 1	"	14.00 "	14.50
" 2	"	11.00 "	11.50
Dried Shrimps	"	13.00 "	14.50
Mushrooms....................	"	45.00 "	48.00
Tobacco. No. 1	"	14 00 "	......
Gall Nuts	"	8.00 "	8.50
Vegetable Wax	"	16.00 "	17.00
Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty)	"	1.50 "	4.20
Rape Seed	"	3.90 "	4.00
Rape Seed Oil	"	8.90 "	10.00
Camphor........................	"	22.00 "	23.50

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Forty Years' Use of these Medicines

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

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Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

December 24th, 1867.

31dc-68 1527

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PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. J. McDouall, Mr. Coxon, Messrs. Geo. F. Seward, W. F. Russell, L. H. Stoddard, two Europeans, and 132 Chinese. Per "Fusi-Yama," from Hankow.—Messrs. Salter, Dunn, and Dr. Reid. Per "Claro Babuyan," from Nagasaki,—Mr. Molle, and six Chinese. Per "Ganges," from Hongkong.—Mrs. Butcher, Messrs. Duncanson, Herrmann, Quintelli, Bedier, Verneda, H. Hall, O'Driscoll, Blain, Andrews, Hillier, Capt. Carr, Lieut Davidson, and 84 Chinese. Per "Lamont" from Tientsin—Mr. Stameron, and 45 Chinese. Per "Kiang-loong" from Hankow—Messrs. Markham, Deacon and Henry, and 40 Chinese. Per "Szechuen" from Tientsin—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and child, and 25 Chinese. Per "Cadiz" from Yokohama,—Mrs. Lyons, Messrs. Tait, Grant, Dudley, Berwick, Scott and 12 Chinese. Per "Tientsin," from Newcastle, N.S.W., Mr. J. W. Pope Matheson. Per "Erl King" from Hongkong—Messrs. Allen, Sams Ferguson, Waller, Dale, and 4 second-class Europeans. Per "Ying-tze-fei" from Tientsin —Mr. Wyldie, Capt. Keppel, and 106 Chinese. Per "Island Queen" from Foochow—Messrs. Butler and Balfour, and 19 Chinese. Per "Plymouth Rock" from Hankow—Messrs. P. S. Forbes and E. Cunningham. Per "Manchu" from Hongkong—Messrs. Hawes, Knight and Smith. Per "Fe-loong," from Nagasaki,—Capt. Roper, Messrs. Nielson, Magits, Ellion, and Eward. Per "Dupleix," from Hongkong, —Monseigneur de Guerry (French Bishop) and 5 Missonaries, Miss Fitz Henry, Messrs. Fitz Henry and brother, Taylor, Davidson, Pagano, F. de Campos, Ed. Egen, F. Brissonnet, Dr. Cotte, L.N., and 14 Chinese. For Yokohama.—H. E. Monkoniama and Suite, Messrs. Busch, C. Leroy, A. Cayeux, Melchion, and Lieut. Melchior. L.N.

Departures.—Per "Aden" for Yokohama—Messrs. O'Driscoll, Gracie, Lovell, Capt. Carr, Lieut. Davidson, and Dr. Leach. Per 'Suwo-Nada" for Hongkong—Captain Rooper. Per "Western Chief" for London—Mrs. Hodgeton, Mrs. Mason, Capt. Beaglehole, Sergt. Shaw, and Mr. Pimm. Per str. "Formosa," for Hongkong, Mrs. Mackintosh, Infant and European servant, Messrs. Keswick, and Child. Per "Glengyle" for Tientsin—Messrs. Livingston. Bush, and E. C. Hill. Per "Osaka," for Nagasaki—Mrs. Wignall, Messrs. Primrose, Holtsman, Barnes, Sekinner, Figgess, and four Japanese. Per "Erl King" for Hongkong—Messrs. Keppel, J. W. Pope Matheson, Showloff, and Koolof. Per "Yingtze-fei" for Peking viâ Tientsin—Mr. Otin. Per "Manchu," for Tientsin, Messrs. Seaman, and Smith.

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The Manilla Bouquet.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion. It is the perfection of science adapted to the toilet, and is uncontestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida water.

Miranda Soap.

COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE LETTUCE AND THE LILY

A simple comparison of this soap with others sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its superiority. It gives the skin a delightful silky surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

In Shanghai at Messrs. J Llewellyn & Co

16ap 1717 January 16th 1868.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

Manufacturers of

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT

may be had on application at the Office of this Journal.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years: Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

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FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

Agents,—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar. 14	Lorelei	Prus baq	303	Ingermann	Taiwanfoo	Feb. 27	General	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 14	Helen	Br baq	282	Law	Swatow	... 23	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 14	M. W. Sass	Dan baq	304	Arentzen	Sydney	... 1	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 14	Claro Babuyan	Br baq	357	Errington	Nagasaki	Mar. 11	do	Frazar and Co
... 14	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 12	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 14	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 9	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 14	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 3	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 15	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Hakodadi	... 12	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 15	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 11	do	Trautmann and Co
... 15	Chloris	Prus baq	309	Lund	Swatow	... 3	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 15	Layard	Br bg	175	Watson	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Jan. 23	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 15	Skjold	Dan baq			Yokohama		General	
... 15	Aunt Lizzie	Br baq	536	Proctor	Foochow	Mar. 5	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 15	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Tientsin	... 8	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Ganges	Br str	742	Cates	Hongkong	... 11	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 15	General	Russell and Co
... 16	Hope	Br baq	553	Henderson	Shields	Oct. 28	Coals	Order
... 16	Guiding Star	Br baq	415	Bishop	Swatow	Feb. 27	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 17	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin & Chefoo	Mar. 11	General	Russell and Co
... 17	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 15	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Akindo	Br baq	369	Scott	Nagasaki	... 15	do	John Thorne and Co
... 17	Adelina	Br sh	730	Dennett	Cardiff	Nov. 2	Coals	Order

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Mar. 14	La Place	H.I.M.S.	.....	Amet	Hongkong		
... 14	Anna Maria	Br baq	270	Ritchie	Taiwan	Ballast	J. S. Baron
... 14	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Glenshee	Br baq	317	Dyson	Keelung	Opium, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 15	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnston	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Ville de Grenade	Fr baq	269	Carrique	Tientsin	Rice, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 15	John L. Dinmock	Br sh	1047	Winchell	Hongkong	Ballast	S. W. Hyde
... 16	Kiobenhavn	Dan baq	358	Holm	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 16	Le Brethon	H.I.M.G.B.	.....		Tientsin		
... 16	Sarah March	Br sh	524	Morton	Foochow	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 17	Spirit of the North	Br baq	663	Mathew	Manila	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
... 17	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 17	Suwo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 17	Paou Shun	Chi str	250	Becker			Chinese Government
... 17	Western Chief	Br sh	750	Hill	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
... 17	Anne Porter	Br bg	238	Irving	Keelung	General	Glover and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
9 p	Basilisk	.....	Howett, v.c.	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	Mar 13	Hongkong
4 s	Slaney	.....	Elwyn	H. M. G. B.	1	80	50	Mar 7	Chinkiang
4 c	Sylvia	.....	Brooker	H. M. Ship	5	150	90	Feb 20	Nagasaki
B N Y	Weazel	.....	Richards	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Feb 5	Ningpo
2 s	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
7 c	Vineta	.....	Kuhn	H. P.M.Corvette	28	400	360	Nov 12	Nagasaki
5 s	Shenandoah	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	9	.....	.....	Feb 20	Nagasaki

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
7 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
7 s	Alicia Annie	Kirbey	Br baq	300	Jan 9	Rio de Janeiro	Russell and Co		
2 c	Andreas	Krabb	Dut sh	832	Feb 13	Cardiff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
U W	Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Am sh	1252	Feb 27	Newport	Order		
2 c	Aunt Lizzie	Proctor	Br baq	536	Mar 15	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Aurora Australis	Todd	Br baq	508	Mar 4	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
1 s	Charley	Cavanagh	Am baq	440	Mar 9	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	21st instant
G W	Chillingham	Dunn	Br baq	452	Mar 13	Nagasaki	Westall Brand and Co		
2 s	Chloris	Lund	Prus baq	309	Mar 15	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 s	Claro Babuyan	Errington	Br baq	357	Mar 14	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co		
7 s	F. Reck	Denker	Bre baq	549	Feb 16	Cardiff	Eduard Schellhass and Co		
2 c	Fontenaye	Crook	Br sh	634	Mar 2	Foochow	Borntraeger and Co	Foochow	Cld. 17th inst
8 s	Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Br baq	351	Mar 4	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br baq	415	Mar 16	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
1 s	Helen	Law	Br baq	282	Mar 14	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
P & O W	Hope	Henderson	Br baq	453	Mar 16	Shields	Order		
8 s	Isabella Ridley	Watson	Br baq	516	Mar 5	Cardiff	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
8 s	Juan Rattray	Williams	Am baq	486	Mar 5	Yokohama	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
6 s	Layard	Watson	Br bg	175	Mar 15	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
A H W	Leander	Petherick	Br sh	882	Mar 12	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
2 s	Lorelei	Ingermann	Prus baq	303	Mar 14	Taiwanfoo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
1 s	M. W. Sass	Arentzen	Dan baq	304	Mar 14	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Feb 24	Liverpool	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br baq	437	Dec 21	Amoy	Textor and Co		
7 s	Neptune	Schofield	Br sh	298	Mar 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
G W	Pallas	Wulff	Ham baq	470	Mar 8	Hamburg	Telge, Nölting and Co		
1 s	Prince Satzuma	Iribarren	Fr bg	235	Feb 19	Nagasaki			
6 s	Princess of Wales	Sheppard	Br sh	996	Feb 21	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 c	Sabela	Stewart	Br baq	424	Oct 11	Foochow	Gilman and Co		
	Skjold		Dan baq		Mar 15	Yokohama			
6 s	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
H W	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Tavistock	Tate	Br sh	532	Jan 2	Shields	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
8 s	Tientsin	Jarman	Br baq	254	Mar 3	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
M D	White Adder	Moore	Br sh	915	Mar 11	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
	35 VESSELS								

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

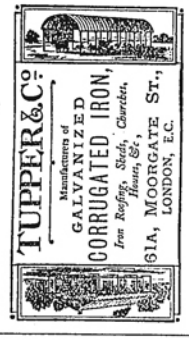
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's stores of the highest quality.

17my 3066 May 18th, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1868.

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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
3 p	Ashuelot	Rowse	Am str	334	Mar 13	Boston v. Coast Pts	Augustine Heard and Co		
6 p	Confucius	Marseills	Chi str	265	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government	Newchwang	Cld. 17th inst
	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	Mar 14	T'tsin & Chéfoo	Borntraeger and Co	H'kong with Mails	24h after J. Mail
U W	Duplex	Noel	Fr str	871	Mar 9	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
D W	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 18	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
7 p	Feeynen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
S S N W.	H] Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	Jan 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Mar 14	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
P & O M	Ganges	Cates	Br str	742	Mar 15	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	19th instant
S S N D	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1200	Feb 27	Hankow	Russell and Co		
7 s	Hong-que		Am str						
O D	Lamont	Spencer	Br str	774	Mar 15	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
T W	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Mar 15	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Tientsin & Chefoo	To-day
O D	Osaka	Burdis	Br str	417	Mar 15	Nagasáki	T. Kroes and Co		
O D	Pawtuxet	Goodwin	Am str	283	Mar 12	N. York v. Batavia	Augustine Heard and Co		Laid up.
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H Fogg and Co		
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
3 p	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Feb 29	Hankow	Glover and Co		
M D	Vulcan	Baker	Br str	135	Aug 10	Foochow	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
	19 Steamers								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O L L	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

SIHPPING IN CHEFOO HARBOUR.

MARCH 13, 1868.

Flag & Rig.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	Where from	Destination.	Consignees.
British str	Lamont	772	Spencer	Tientsin	Shanghai	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do.	Nanzing	419	Tulloh	do.	do.	Meadows and Co
Amer. str	Szechuen	1006	Bisbee	do.	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
do. baq	Courser	523	Dickey	Shanghai	Swatow	do.
Ham sch	Japan	270	Samberlich	Tientsin	Shanghai	do.
do.	Fromm	245	Lutjen	Takao	Amoy	Chinese
Bremen baq	Wilhelm	266	Ulrich	Hongkong	Hongkong	do.
do. sch	Willy	274	Rohkar	Takao	Whampoa	do.
Prussian sch	Ingeburg	207	Petersen	do.	Amoy	do.

Charters lately fixed in Chefoo.

British steamer	Dragon,	6000	Peculs	to Shanghai.	Despatch	27	cents	per picul.
do. do.	Lamont,	15000	do.	do.	do.	32½	„	do.
Amer. do.	Szechuen,	7000	do.	do.	do.	32½	„	do.
British do.	Nanzing,	4000	do.	do.	do.	27	„	do.
Ham. schr.	Japan,	5200	do.	do.	10 days	28	„	do.

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus :—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L.. Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D	—Muirhead's Dock	O. U. L. p
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf	2 s
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf	2 s
K W	—Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf	3 s
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings	3 s
P & O W	—P. & O. Company's Wharf	2 p
S S N W, H	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque	5 s
A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf	5 s
N B J	—Nicholson & Boyd's Jetty	7 p
O D	—Old Dock	6 s
H W	—Hunt's Wharf	7 s
T W	—Trautmann's Wharf	7 s
U W	—Union Wharf	7 s
F W	—Farnham's Wharf	7 s
D W	—Dent's Wharf	8 s
G L W	—Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf	9 s
B N Y	—British Naval Yard	9 p
S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock	O. L. L. p

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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